The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,205 New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1884.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

	Vessel	Tons	H.P.	Captain.	FRIDAY.
—	Nizam	2736	500	G. W. Atkinson	31st Oct.
L	Shannon	3146	700	J. S. Murray	7th Nov.
M	Surat	3143	550	C. R. Edwards	14th "
L	Cathay	3963	501	T. Fairclough	21st "
—	Assam	3038	500	S. F. Cole	28th "
L	Parramatta	4759	900	A. E. Barlow	4th Dec.
M	Pekin	3900	600	A. Symons	12th "
L	Malwa	3949	500	A. W. Adamson	19th "
—	Gwalior	2736	500	P. Harris	26th "
					1885.
L	Rosetta	3502	700	G. W. Brady	2nd Jan.
M	Venetia	2736	500	A. R. Daniell	9th "
L	Massilia	4911	1000	S. D. Shallard	16th "

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta, and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	On 1884.
MASSILIA	4911	1000	S. D. Shallard	31st Oct.
SUTLEJ	4104	900	A. H. Johnson	14th Nov.
PESHAWUR	3900	600	J. C. Babot	28th "
TASMANIA	4500	800	C. Perrins	12th Dec.

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates, to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, Oct. 23, 1884.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON via Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare, are now issued on favorable terms; and return tickets available for three and six months. Tickets can also be obtained which allow passengers to travel 1st class by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every four weeks (see general advertisement), and the voyage to the former port is accomplished in 19 days in fair weather (21 days during the Monsoon). The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 27 hours.

Fares to London, by the sea route or *via* Marseilles, including the Railway Fare across the Continent:—
First Class Rs. 680. Second Class Rs. 370.

Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and all other information on the subject, apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.
Bombay, Oct. 13, 1884.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 25th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy and Marseilles, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, Rs. 150, for First, Second, and Third Class respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months respectively from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

	Tons.	H.P.		
MANILLA	5,000	750	on Saturday,	1st Nov.
ABYSSINIA	3,500	400	on Monday,	1st Dec.

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of Sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days, to London via Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars, apply to

F. BOZZONI, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Sept. 1, 1884.

CIE. NATIONALE DE NAVIGATION.

REGULAR MONTHLY STEAMERS TO MARSEILLES.

THE new first-class steamer COLOMBO, 2,700 tons register, 450 horse-power, will LEAVE BOMBAY for MARSEILLES direct on the 20th November. She carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First class to Marseilles, Rs. 500, including wines.
Children under 3 years, free. Under 10, half fare.
The Railway fares from Marseilles to London are as follows:—
Via Calais and Dover (Mail)..... 1st class £ 7 5 0
Via Dieppe ..... 1st class „ 5 18 1
Passengers' heavy luggage will be delivered in London free of charge to the extent allowed by the passage ticket.
For further particulars, apply to

RALLI BROTHERS,
Agents.
Bombay, 20th October, 1884.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS

BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE, *VIA* CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail 1884.
ELEKTRA (new)	G. Sturli	4,100	600	29th Oct.
MEDUSA	G. Ragusin	3,500	550	29th Nov.
TITANIA	G. Donich	4,000	600	29th Dec.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATE OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX months at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BRINDISI on the 3rd of each month.

The Company's steam launch will be in attendance at the Apollo-bunder on the day of sailing to convey passengers and their luggage to the steamer, free of charge.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail 1884.
TITANIA	G Donich	4,000	600	28th Oct.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars freight, passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church-gate-street, Bombay, June 30, 1884.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

BOMBAY TO LONDON DIRECT.

	Tons.	Comdr.	About
CLAN CAMERON	2,500	J. R. Kewley	12th Nov.
CLAN SINCLAIR	3,000	C. McMahon	2nd Dec.
CLAN DRUMMOND	3,000	H. L. Wilson	12th do.

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

Each steamer carries a properly qualified Surgeon and Stewardess, and Wines can be had on board at moderate prices.

The steamers have splendid accommodation for first-class passengers.

Passage Money, Rs. 450.
For further particulars, apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents

THE ANCHOR LINE s.s. BELGRAVIA has ARRIVED from Glasgow and Liverpool, and is discharging in the Prince's Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for our countersignature, and to take delivery of their goods without delay.

Unless boats are sent alongside, without delay, to take delivery of packages exceeding in weight 30 cwts., they will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the consignees.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the steamer's surveyor before the goods are removed from the landing shed. The undersigned decline all responsibility in respect of goods removed to the unclaimed warehouses. Claims for shortage must be presented before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages, &c.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 23rd October, 1884.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SCINDIA," 2,661 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 29th October, 1884, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on MONDAY, 27th October, 1884, at 11 a.m., calling at Karrachee, Muscat (under Abbas), Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao and thence, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on 6th November, 1884, at 4 p.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTIWAR COAST.

S. S. "BURMAH," 1,091 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 29th October, 1884, at noon, calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangarole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandavie.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 2nd October, 1884. Agents.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

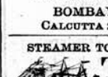
PASSAGES SECURED by P. & O. and other Steamers, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED, including Rail and Steamer, available from BOMBAY, CALCUTTA and any principal Railway Station in India, to all parts of the Globe.

THROUGH BOOKINGS to LONDON by ANY ROUTE across the Continent, and every assistance rendered to passengers with COOK'S TICKETS by their interpreters at Brindisi, Venice, Naples, Marseilles, Turin, Paris, &c.

Pamphlet of Routes, quotations, and full particulars sent free on application.

Address. THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY: 17, HORNBY ROW;
CALCUTTA: 10½, Old Court House Street.

STEAMER TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.



THE first class steamer ASHBURNER, 1,613 tons register, Captain Lambert, will LEAVE on or about the end of this month. For cargo, specie, animals' and passengers' freight, apply to the undersigned. The vessel has also first class cabin accommodation.

VISRAM EBRAHIM & CO.,
Charterers.

CITY LINE.

THE first class steamer CITY OF MANCHESTER, 3,125 tons, will sail for Liverpool on or about 8th November. Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two Berth Cabins, Baths, Punkhas, &c., with every comfort for passengers.

This vessel is well known as a favourite passenger ship from Calcutta, and has very superior accommodation.

For further particulars apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Bombay, 22nd Oct., 1884. Agents.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE steamship CITY OF MANCHESTER has ARRIVED from Liverpool and is discharging in the Prince's Dock. Consignees of cargo are requested to present their Bills of Lading for our countersignatures and to take delivery of their goods without delay.

Matches, Oil, Naptha, Acids and other inflammable articles must be removed as they are landed, failing which they will be exposed at consignee's risk and subject to removal to the combustible shed at their expense.

Consignees of packages exceeding in weight 30 cwt. are requested to send boats alongside to take delivery of their cargo, which will otherwise be landed on the quay at their risk and expense.

All chafed or damaged goods must be surveyed before removal from the warehouses where the steamer is discharged, and no claim will be admitted after the steamer leaves.

Captain CLARK will attend on board every morning to survey damaged goods.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 22nd Oct., 1884.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SAINT RAPHAEL TANNIN WINE.

RICH in strengthening and tonic properties. Easy of digestion and of exquisite taste, it is an invigorating tonic for convalescents and debilitated persons.

Cash Rs. 27 per doz.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

ARTISTS' OIL COLOURS IN COLLAPSIBLE TUBES. WINSOR AND NEWTON'S.

THESE Colours are prepared with pigments of the purest quality, and being thoroughly ground in unadulterated Oil, they keep fresh and ready for use for lengthened periods.

	Cash prices.
Fourpenny Tubes of Colour ..... each Rs.	0 4
Sixpenny „ „ ..... „ „	0 6
One Shilling „ „ ..... „ „	0 12
Eighteenpenny „ „ ..... „ „	1 0
Two Shillings „ „ ..... „ „	1 12
Four Shillings „ „ ..... „ „	2 8

VARNISHES. OILS. MEDIA.

BOXES OF OIL COLOURS.

FOR COLOURS CONTAINED IN THESE BOXES SEE OUR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

Half-Guinea Box, fitted with 12 Colours, Chalk, &c. ..... each Rs.	7 0
Thirty-Shilling Box, fitted with 20 Colours, Brushes, &c. ..... „ „	21 8
Three-Guinea Box, fitted with 30 Colours, Brushes, &c. ..... „ „	41 0
Five-Guinea Box, fitted with 40 Colours, Brushes, &c. ..... „ „	66 0

AND OTHER SIZES.

ARTISTS' CANVAS.	SKETCHING TABLETS
ACADEMY BOARDS.	PALETTES.
PREPARED MILL BOARDS.	PALETTE KNIVES.
SLABS & MULLERS.	MAHLSTICKS.
	DIPPERS.

FINE HOG-HAIR AND SABLE BRUSHES.
BADGER HAIR SOFTENERS.
VARNISH BRUSHES.
HANDBOOKS ON ART.
Illustrated Catalogues on Application.

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE
MAP OF CHINA
AND
SEAT OF WAR IN THE FAR EAST.
Size, 36 inches × 30 inches.
Mounted on Cloth and Rollers.
COLOURED.
Price, Re. 1; postage, one anna.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office,
Rampart Row.

BOMBAY INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

THE GUARANTEE BOND is now lying in the office of the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE for SIGNATURE, and the President will be glad if guarantors, who can make it convenient, will kindly call and sign as early as possible.

F. FORBES ADAM,
President.
Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 9th October, 1884.

PHŒNIX ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1782.

POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise, Buildings, Spinning Mills, Cotton and Jute Presses, Shops, Bungalows, Household Furniture, Hotels and Clubs, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, granted at ruling tariff rates.

JOHN CAMPBELL & Co.,
19, Church-gate-street. Agents.

INDIAN 'XMAS CARDS.

SIX different designs of INDIAN Views and Scenes, decorated with INDIAN Plants, etc., by an eminent artist, and beautifully executed in the highest style of Chromoprint by one of the greatest firms in Europe. Especially suited for sending home. Price of each Card, with envelope, Re 1; 12 Cards for Rs. 9 post free. 6 Cards for Rs. 5, post-free.

Published by the
BASEL MISSION BOOK DEPOSITORY,
(South Canara.) MANGALORE.

CLOSE OF THE MONSOON.

SPECIAL IMPORTATIONS.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,

Anticipating the REQUIREMENTS of MOFUSSIL RESIDENTS, who, through the difficulty of communication with Bombay during the Rainy Season, have been unable to obtain their usual PERIODICAL SUPPLIES in ADVANCE, are importing by each Mail large supplies of

OILMAN'S STORES.

HAMS AND BACON,	MARMALADE AND HONEY,	BISCUITS, COCOA,
CHEESE AND BUTTER,	PICKLES AND SAUCE,	MILK AND SUGAR,
TONGUES AND BRAWN,	MUSTARD AND VINEGAR,	TEA AND COFFEE,
BATH CHOPS,	CAPERS AND OLIVES,	CHOCOLATE,
SOUPS AND FISH,	HERBS AND ESSENCES,	CONFECTIONERY,
EXTRACT OF MEAT,	POTTED MEATS,	DESSERT FRUITS,
PATES AND PIES,	VEGETABLES,	CANDIED PEELS,
PRESERVED MEATS,	TART FRUITS,	ANDLES AND SOAPS,
SAUSAGES,	JAMS AND JELLIES,	&c., &c., &c.,

QUALITY AND FRESHNESS GUARANTEED.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

SHERRIES.	SAUTERNES.	BRANDIES.
PORTS.	BURGUNDIES.	WHISKIES.
CHAMPAGNES.	HOCKLES.S	GINS.
CLARETS.	MOSEL	LIQUEURS.

BITTERS, BEERS, STOUT, CIDER, &c.

These are imported from the most renowned EUROPEAN HOUSES, and are of the same high class which enables the management to assert their superiority to those usually offered in the Bombay Market (frequently the refuse of Bazaar auctions), and to confidently GUARANTEE their quality and freshness.

DETAILED PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

GRAND SQUARE
SYMPATHETIC PIANOS,
MANUFACTURED TO ORDER, EXPRESSLY FOR INDIA, BY
R. LIPP & SON OF STUTTGART.
FURTHER SHIPMENT JUST TO HAND.

Price Rs. 600, Nett Cash.
Packing in tin lined case Rs. 25.
GUARANTEED TO WITHSTAND THE SEVEREST TEST OF CLIMATE.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

HIGHEST AWARD, CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.
GOLD MEDAL & FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATE,

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

THE
CAMPAIGN KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES,
BY FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,

ARE unquestionably the best of the kind imported in India, and can be safely recommended as TRULY TRUSTWORTHY AND DURABLE Timekeepers.

These Watches are built on the soundest scientific principles, and expense has been spared there only where it does not interfere with the working qualities of the watch, such, for instance, as by substituting a german-silver case for a silver one, and by setting aside all useless ornamentation.

These Watches are of medium size in a silver-like white metal case, which will not change its colour by wear; the works are keyless and protected inside by a glass dome. It being unnecessary to open the watch for winding or setting the ganids, the same being keyless, the covers are made to shut very tight, so that the hatch is fully dust-proof.

These Watches, we daresay, if used with ordinary care and cleaned once every two or three years, will give a 15 years' good service.

They are in stock as described below, and are replenished by weekly arrivals:—

In open Crysta face case	Rs. 25
In Hunting	„ 30
In Semi-hunting	„ 35
In Open face guaranteed water-tight case	„ 35

Packing free. *Sent Post-free to any station in India.* Guarantee 2 years.

CAUTION:—Watches of inferior quality having recently been brought into he market from various quarter under similar names, we beg to inform the public that we engrave or stamp our name on our Watches.

COLD SEASON 1884-5. "NEW GOODS."

"NEW GOODS." IMPORTANT NOTICE.

HOAR & CO., { OUTFITTERS, } BOMBAY,

BEG to announce that their ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE COMING SEASON have been completed on a VERY EXTENDED SCALE, each department being replete with the LATEST productions (selected from the First Manufacturers only) whilst ADDITIONAL EXPERIENCED ASSISTANTS have been engaged to ensure the utmost SUPERVISION and secure to their numerous PATRONS EVERY ATTENTION.

A Visit to our Establishment (which will well repay the time) respectfully invited.

HOAR & CO., { OPPOSITE THE ESPLANADE HOTEL. } BOMBAY.

AERATED WATER.

BAKER'S HIGH PRESSURE FILTER, USED.

	Rs.	a.	p.
SODAWATER ... ... per doz.	0	12	0
LEMONADE ... ... „	1	0	0
TONIC ... ... „	1	0	0
GINGERADE ... ... „	1	0	0
RASPBERRY ... ... „	1	0	0
ROYAL AROMATIC GINGER ALE ... ... „	1	8	0
ORDINARY EMPTY SODAWATER BOTTLES ... „	2	0	0
IF REQUIRED IN CHAMPAGINE POINTS FOR EMPTIES „	0	8	0

RESINED RATES TO CLUBS, SHIPPING AND HOTELS.

WILLIAM J. ESSAI,
THE BOMBAY PURVEYING AND GENERAL PROVISION CAST STONES
FORBES-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES.—Cumballa Hill and Esplanade Cross Road.

CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION
THREE PRIZE MEDALS AND THREE DIPLOMAS
were awarded to
C. MARCKS AND COMPANY,
WATCH-MANUFACTURERS, GOLDSMITHS, OPTICIANS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

FOR Rs. 200 NET CASH
they will send
[Free by post, to any part of India, carefully packed,

A FIRST-RATE KEYLESS LEVER HUNTING WATCH in HEAVY 18-CARAT GOLD engine turned or plain case, with full jewelled movement, finest lever escapement, bequet hair spring and chronometer balance wheel, in polished walnut case, with spare glass and mainspring, and a three years' stamped guarantee.

Or in stout crystal fronted 18-CARAT GOLD case at Rs. 170, net cash.

C. MARCKS & CO.,
OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER, BOMBAY.

SUPERIOR FELT HATS.
THE NEW LEADING SHAPES
AS NOW WORN.

BLACK, NEW BROWN, DRAB, ROUND, OR FLAT CROWNS.

HOAR & CO., HATTERS. BOMBAY.

THE WATER OF LIFE.

SUCH for many years has good Brandy been called and now that Whisky is more popular, good quality Cognac is Cheaper, and certainly more wholesome than much Whiskey that is sold here. We offer good Cognac, at Rs. 24 per dozen, nett Cash-duty paid. It is worthy of recommendation.

CUTLER PALMER AND CO.,
BOMBAY.

JOHN MOIR & SON, LIMITED,
LONDON,
AWARDED
NINETEEN GOLD MEDALS,
FOR SUPERIOR QUALITY OF
WHOLE-FRUIT JAMS AND SOUPS,
BOTH IN WHITE GLASS.
BOTTLED FRUITS, PICKLES, SAUCES, PRESERVED FISH, POTTED MEATS, PATES, &c.

HOME!! HOME!!!
SPECIAL LIST OF REQUISITES,
FOR THE VOYAGE.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Gent's Overcoats and Ulsters ..... Rs.	45 to 60 0	Ladies' Dressing Gowns ..... each	15 0
Gent's Deck Suits ..... each	10 0	Ladies' Bonnet Boxes ..... Rs.	8-4 to 11 8
Gent's Dressing Gowns ..... Rs.	10 to 25 0	Ladies' Straw Hats trimmed	8 0
Gent's Deck Shoes ..... Rs.	4-8 to 10 0	Ladies' warm Stockings ..... pair	2 4
Chairs, strong and light ..... Rs.	8 to 12 0	Marine Soap per tablet	0 8
White Shirts ..... ½ doz. Rs.	22 to 30 0	Sun Umbrellas ..... each	4 8
Cambric Shirts ..... ½ doz.	30 0	The Victoria Wrapper ..... each	16 4
Oxford Shirts ..... ½ doz.	33 0	Rugs and Mauds ..... Rs.	13-8 to 30 0
Flannel Shirts ..... each	8 8	Gent's Undervests ..... each	2 0
Celluloid Collars ..... doz.	0 12	Gent's Seamless Socks ..... doz.	3 0
Soiled Linen Bags ..... Rs.	5 to 6 0	Pocket Handkerchieves ..... doz.	5 8
Overland Trunks	22 0	Rug Straps ..... Rs.	1-4 to 7 8
Leather Portmanteaux ..... Rs.	15 to 21 0	Cambric Ties ..... doz.	3 8
Hold-alls, specially useful ..... Rs.	17 to 20 0	Money Belts ..... each	2 0

Suits, Ulsters, Overcoats, &c., made to measure at a few hours' notice.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY POONA AND SECUNDERABAD.

SPECIAL TO LADIES.

SOUTHWELL & AUSTIN.

SOUTHWELL & AUSTIN are now prepared with their LATEST DELIVERY of DRESS MATERIALS, MILLINERY, SUNSHADES, &c., from the best London and Paris houses. Special attention is asked to the many new Fabrics, for Dresses, Costumes, &c., amongst which will be found Specialities in Stamped and Plain Velvets, Plushes, Velveteens, Pekin Velours, Rhadamas, Satin, Brochés, Moirés, Checked and Plain Surahs, the New Printed Nun's Veiling, Double Nun's Veiling, Beige, Tweeds, Heather Mixtures, Fancy Cloths, Plain and Twilled Cashmeres.

In Washing Fabrics: Sateens in all colours and shades, French Pompadours, Brocaded, Plain Silk and Spot Zephyrs, Ecru spot, Sprigged and Tambour Muslins.

Fancy Dress Materials, Grenadine, Plain and Broche, Black and Colors, Angora Brocades, Shaded Silk, Canvas Gauze, Self-colored Plumate Muslins, &c.

A very choice selection of Sunshades in all the leading Colours.
Laces in all colours. Jet and Crystal Laces.
Also many Novelties not enumerated above.
Inspection respectfully solicited.

SOUTHWELL AND AUSTIN,
DRESSMAKERS, MILLINERS, AND LADIES' OUTFITTERS,
67, APOLLO-STREET.

THE CASH BAZAAR, LIMITED,
MILLINERS, DRESS-MAKERS, TAILORS, HATTERS, GLOVERS, DRAPERS, HOSIERS, BOOT AND SHOE MERCHANTS, AND GENERAL PROVIDERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

LADIES' DRESSING GOWNS.
READY MADE.

	Rs. a.
FANCY PRINT DRESSING GOWNS, in a variety of designs and styles ..... Rs. 2-15, 3-8 and	4 8 each.
FANCY CAMBRIC PRINT DRESSING GOWNS, striped and flowered, prettily made up ...	5 8 „
CREAM TWILL DRESSING GOWNS, nicely trimmed with Pompadour embroidery	6 15 „
FANCY WHITE COTTON DRESSING GOWNS, Flowered and Striped, very neatly made up ..... Rs.	7-15 and 8 15 „
PINK FLANNEL DRESSING GOWNS, plainly trimmed with waist-band	9 8 „
GREY MOHAIR DRESSING GOWNS, trimmed Fancy Broche of the same colour	9 8 „
WHITE MERINO DRESSING GOWNS, trimmed Pale Blue Surah and Lace	14 8 „
PALE BLUE MERINO DRESSING GOWNS, very nicely trimmed with Lace on Cardinal Ground	17 8 „
PALE PINK MERINO DRESSING GOWNS, trimmed Black and Gold-braid Fancy Buttons	20 8 „
MAROON OR PALE PINK MERINO DRESSING GOWNS, richly trimmed with Lace and embroidered Ribbon	21 15 „
CARDINAL MERINO DRESSING GOWNS, piped with Old Gold Satin, very deep Collar...	23 12 „
BLUE FLANNEL DRESSING GOWNS, richly trimmed with Old Gold Velvet	24 15 „
MAUVE MERINO DRESSING GOWNS, trimmed with white Lace and Ribbons	25 0 „
NAVY BLUE MERINO DRESSING GOWNS, self-trimmed	25 0 „
MYRTLE GREEN MERINO DRESSING GOWNS, richly trimmed with Silk embroidery...	30 0 „

FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF PURCHASERS
We undertake to make any necessary alterations as to fit that might be required.

WM. SILLITOE, Secretary and Manager.

THE CASH BAZAAR, LIMITED,

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THIS EVENING
AN EVENING ENTERTAINMENT
IN AID OF THE
PAREL CHURCH BUILDING FUND.
LOCOMOTIVE DRAWING OFFICE, G. I. P. R.,
BYCULLA.

PROGRAMME.

PIANOFORTE SOLO... — Miss Abbott.
SONG......... "The Challenge." ....H. J. Stark. — Mr. B. G. Hebditch.
SONG... "The Child's Letter to Heaven." ..W. C. Levey. — Miss Kelly.
SONG.... "Rage, thou Angry Storm." ......Benedict. — Mr. Lamb.
SONG... "She wandered down the Mountain side.".. — Miss Boileau.

INTERVAL.

SONG...... "The Flying Dutchman."......Parry. — Mr. Lamb.
SONG......... "Under the Daisies." ....H. Millard. — Miss Kelly.
PIANOFORTE SOLO... "Ireland." ....Harvey. — Mr. F. W. J. Viking.
SONG......... — Miss Boileau.
SONG......... "Simon the Cellarer." ....Hatton. — Mr. B. G. Hebditch.

To be followed by a FARCE.
Tickets, Rs. 1, may be had at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co. or Mr. ABBOTT, Berkeley Place, Byculla, or at the Door.
A few Reserved Seats at Rs. 2.
The refreshment Stall will be in charge of Mrs. Connell.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE, at the Bombay Custom House, a few spare COPIES of the ANNUAL REPORT of the TRADE AND NAVIGATION of the Presidency of Bombay for the official year 1883-84. Price Rupees Ten per copy.

C. B. PRITCHARD,
Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari, and Reporter General of External Commerce.
17th October, 1884.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.
MEETINGS of the CORPORATION will be held here on SATURDAY, 25th inst., as under:—Quarterly Meeting at 3 p.m. and Adjourned Special General Meetings at 3-15 p.m. and 3-30 p. m. respectively.
H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation, & Secy., Town Council.
Bombay, Municipal Offices, 24th Oct., 1884.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
NOTICE is hereby given that the BANK, the PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, and the GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, the 30th instant, on account of the MOHURRUM HOLIDAY.
By order of the Board of Directors,
W. FRASER,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 22nd October, 1884.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ELECTION.
WITH reference to Notification No. 3858, General Department, by order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, which appeared in Part I. of the *Bombay Government Gazette* of the 23rd instant, and under Rule I. of the Rules therein referred to, it is hereby notified that the POLLING PLACE for the Ratepayers' Election to be held on TUESDAY, the 4th day of November, 1884, is fixed to be at the MUNICIPAL OFFICE.
E. C. K. OLLIVANT,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 24th Oct., 1884.

NATIONAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY OF INDIA, Limited.
NOTICE is hereby given that the TENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Mill premises, Suparee baug, at Parell, on SATURDAY, the 1st day of November, 1884, at 3-30 p.m., to transact the following business:—
1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and audited Balance sheet made up to 30th June, 1884.
2nd.—To elect directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
3rd.—To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
JEHANGHEER HORMUSJEE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 25th October, 1884.
N. B.—The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 27th instant to the 1st proximo, both days inclusive.

EMILE ZOLA'S NOVELS,
TRANSLATED INTO ENGLISH.
Price Re. 1-12, Post free Rs. 2 each.

The Joys of Life.	Nana's Daughter.
L'Assommoir.	Ladies' Paradise.
Pot-Bouille.	Girl in Scarlet.
Her Two Husbands.	La Belle Liza.
In the Whirlpool.	Helene.
Claude's Confession.	Mad Love,
Magdalen Ferat.	Albine.
Therese Raquin.	Mysteries of Marseilles.
Nana.	

COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

"SWIFT" RESERVOIR PENHOLDER.
SELF-FEEDING, AND CARRYING AN ORDINARY NIB.
THE "Swift" Reservoir Pen is the most perfect penholder at present before the Public, in addition to which it is so simply constructed as to do away with any liability to get out of order. It also has the immense advantage of taking any ordinary sized Steel or Gold pen. Further, when not in use the reservoir is hermetically closed at the pen point itself and at the upper end, which of course not only obviates the danger of leakage in the pocket, but also preserves the ink in perfect condition for any length of time.
Cannot corrode or get out of order, being made entirely of hard Vulcanite.
Each pen is supplied in a neat box, with filler and full directions for use.

Pocket size, fitted with Steel Pen	Rs. 2 8
Desk	,, 3 8
Pocket Size, with Gold Pen, Iridium Point...	,, 5 0
Refills for Gold Pen	,, 3 8

COOPER, MADON AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE is hereby given that PURSHOTAM NARAYAN, WAMANRAO NARAYAN, ANANDRAO NARAYAN, and MORESHWAR NARAYAN, of Bombay, Hindus, have contracted to SELL to BORAH ABDUL HOOSEIN SAMSOODIN and PATEL NARROTAM HURKHA, also of Bombay, the undermentioned property.
All persons having or claiming to have any interest in the same or any portions thereof by way of purchase, mortgage, lien, lease, inheritance or otherwise howsoever, are hereby requested to make the same known to the undersigned at their office in Rampart Row in Treacher's Buildings, within 14 days from the date hereof; otherwise the purchase will be completed without any reference to any such claims, which will be considered as waived, null and void.
All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground situate on the southern side of the Arthur Road on the Byculla Flats, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Fort, and containing by admeasurement 12,000 square yards, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 375, and bounded on the north by the Arthur Road, on the south by the Clerk Road, on the east by the Batty ground of Narayan Ballaji, and on the west partly by the Arthur Road and partly by the Clerk Road and facing the circle.—Dated 23rd day of October, 1884.
MACFARLANE & EDGELOW,
Purchasers' Solicitors.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 187 of 1881.
PESTONJEE BEJUNJEE and RUSTOMJEE BEJUNJEE, of Bombay, Parsee inhabitants, residing at Dhunjee Doongeria-street, outside the Fort of Bombay, administrators of the estate and effects of the late BEJUNJEE FURDOONJEE, deceased ......Plaintiffs.
vs.
ABDOOL RAHIMAN bin SHAIK BUDOO, of Bombay, Mahomedan inhabitant, residing at Bangalpoora-street, outside the Fort of Bombay......Defendant.
PURSUANT to the Decretal Order made in the above suit and bearing date the twenty-eighth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one, the following immoveable property WILL BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION in one lot before G. H. FARRAN, Esquire, Acting Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the twenty-sixth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.
PARTICULARS.
All the estate and interest of the abovenamed plaintiffs and of the abovenamed defendant or any of them in the premises hereinafter described—that is to say, All that messuage, tenement or dwelling house, hereditaments and premises built on Government ground, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, in the Bangalpoora-street, in the subdistrict of Mandvee, fronting Bangalpoora-street, on the west side, which are now in the occupation of the said Abdool Rahiman bin Shaik Budoo, and formerly assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 29 and now under No. 80, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 439, and bounded on the east by a public gutter or sweeper's passage, on the west by the said Bangalpoora-street, on the north formerly by the house of Hoosein Balloo Rajpoorker and now by the house of Borah Akbur Alli Sumsoodin, and on the south by the house of Ameen Vullud Baba Mikee, which said premises are described in the said mortgage and decree as containing by admeasurement sixty-four and seven-ninths square yards, whereas the said premises as contained within the boundaries aforesaid do actually contain one hundred and thirty-six and three-ninths square yards according to the plan thereof which has been prepared by the direction of the Commissioner in whose office it is now lying. For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made at the office of the COMMISSIONER in the Court House and at the office of Messrs. MACFARLANE and EDGELOW, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs, at No. 15, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 27th day of September, 1884.
G. H. FARRAN,
Acting Commissioner.

NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
A PLEA FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY.
BY
TODAR MAL.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price Re. 1. Postage half anna.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES AND MEADOW-STREETS.
Under instructions from Lieutenant-Colonel W. Merriman, R. E., Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 5th November, at 3 p.m., at Upper Colaba, Old Stores, viz:—Rafters, planks, battens, posts, shutters, doors, cut trees wood, iron pipes, &c., &c.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
Bombay, 25th October, 1884.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1 each succeeding line, As. 5. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES have no equal. Their durability, completeness in construction, and great range of work, demonstrate the fact. For particulars apply to The Singer Manufacturing Company, 5, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

THE SOCIAL GATHERING of the EX-STUDENTS of the Elphinstone Institution comes off TO-DAY (SATURDAY) at 6 p.m., in the Bungalow of H. H. the Nawab of Beyla, near the Grant Road Bridge. Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee has kindly consented to preside.

MAHABLESHWUR READY LAID DAK—Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

COMFORTABLE PHAETONS and TONGA DAWKS for Mahableshwar, ready laid, at very moderate rates.—Peroshaw Burjorjee, Proprietor, Poona.

CHUBB AND SON'S SAFES, Writing, Cash, Paper, and Key Boxes, Locks and Pad-locks. Sole Agent in Bombay, Eduljee Pestonjee, 47, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

THE AMATEUR'S COMPLETE PRINTING APPARATUS for printing on Cards, Note-paper, &c., Rs. 3.—BARTON & Co., Limited, Church-gate-street.

TO BE SOLD at BENNETT'S AUCTION THIS DAY, two lap Puddles, arrived by the s.s. Eden Hall.

TONGA, and pair of neat, well-matched ponies, with curricle harness, to be sold at BENNETT'S TO-DAY.

THE DELL, MATHERAN, TO LET, for five months, from November 3rd. Rent Rs. 100. Apply to M. MACMILLAN, Matheran.

WANTED, SITUATION by experienced CLERK who writes splendid hand and is also quick at figures, expecting salary Rs. 50. Apply D. G., care of this paper.

LARGE CENTRE-PIECES, flower vases, gold fancy nicnacs, presentation tea sets.—PESTONJEE SORABJEE & Co., No. 33, Meadow-street.

AUCTION SALE of Major Stanley Carter's valuable household furniture, Soundy's cottage pianoforte, &c., at Marine Lines, to-day at 1 p. m.

ON VIEW, Mr. E. Comber's valuable household furniture, Thurston's Billiard table, pianoforte, &c., to be sold at Breach Candy, on Monday, 27th October.

ON VIEW, the late Captain Knott's valuable household furniture, D. B. C. F. Gun, &c., to be sold at No. 17, Middle Colaba, on Tuesday, 28th October.

WANTED, by an experienced Parsee, appointment in Mills as a certified second class Engineer and a Weaving Master. Apply J. D., care of this paper.

ICES! ICES! Pistachio and Raspberry Cream, Pastry, Comfits, Californian Fruits, Balefruit Preserve, French Confectionery, Wines and Spirits.—MORENAS and Co.

FAMILY SEWING MACHINES (Treadle) by Davis Company, London, Rs. 45. Week's free trial and three years' guarantee. Apply Shroff Brothers, near Crawford Market.

ENGLISH PERAMBULATORS with iron and bicycle wheels, from Rs. 19, with rutter tyre, also children and youth's tricycle, Rs. 45 and 105. Apply Shroff Brothers.

GENTLEMEN'S MAGNIFICENT gold hunting cased Lever WATCH with perpetual calendar, phases of the moon, quarter repeating work, &c. Rs. 1,000 or offer.—E. I. Brandon, 5, Hornby Row, Bombay.

TRICYCLE.—The "IMPERIAL CLUB," patent differential double-driving gear, band-brake, ball bearings to all parts except pedals, bright parts nickel-plated. Just imported. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

PILSENER BEER in prime condition: quarts, Rs. 5-8, pints, Rs. 3-8. Apply EWART, LATHAM & Co.

MANILLA ROPE, extra quality, for sale. Apply RICHARDSON and CRUDDAS, Bombay Metal Mart.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN (the most central and Comfortable Hotel on the Hill), IS NOW OPEN.

THE RAM BAGH TEA ESTATE, *via* Saharunpur, N. W. P. Flavoury tea always in stock. Terms favourable. Sample free on application.

WORTH A TRIAL—All wool tweed suits, Rs. 17. Trousers, Rs. 8-8. Nett Cash. JOHN MAHOMED & Co., Meadow-street, Fort.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Bombay, were the only firm who obtained a Prize Medal for Billiard Balls at the Calcutta Exhibition.

KIDD and SHADBOLT'S SCOTCH WHISKY as supplied to the Bombay Club and Yacht Club. Importers, PHIPSON & Co., 13, Forbes-street.

SPECIALITIES!—Just arrived new Tweeds, new Angolas, all wool, thoroughly shrunk, from Rs. 20 per suit, net. Nansee Khyraz & Co., 13, Meadow-street.

PORTLAND CEMENT.—Just arrived, Gibbs' guaranteed quality, in casks of 400 lbs. gross.—Richardson and Cruddas, Sole Agents, Bombay Metal Mart.

MATHERAN.—ALEXANDRA and PINTO'S HOTELS are now open to visitors. There are Parbul House and Stearn's House to be let for cold season.

LOANS! LOANS!! LOANS!!! Given on most approved terms, on responsible personal security. Apply "Busy Bee," care of Post Master, Byculla, Bombay.

WATCHES, CHRONOMETERS, etc., REPAIRED with perfect satisfaction and guarantee.—KANNY & Co., Watchmakers and Jewellers, 9 Meadow-st. Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1884. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WANTED a Parsee (University man preferred), knowing accounts and correspondence in English. Salary, Rs. 50 to 75 according to merit. Apply "N.," care of this Office.

WANTED, a Native CLERK well experienced in English correspondence at up-country. Handsome Salary.—Apply to Somjee Parpia, No. 3, Old Cazee-street, near Crawford Market.

INFANT'S CLOTHING of every description just arrived Hats, Bonnets, Robes, Pellisses, Pinafores, Wool Boots, &c. A large and choice assortment.—Badham, Pile & Co., Limited.

JARUN CLOTH.—A fresh batch just received, all the newest patterns, worn by every one, cool and comfortable. Coat and Vest, Rs. 7-8. Call at Y. A. LACKA and Co., Meadow-street, Fort.

FOR SALE, a very handsome, well-matched pair of Hungarian horses, 16 hands high. For particulars apply to R. SCOTT & Co., Girgaum, where they can be seen by appointment.

FOR SALE, pure white Bull-terrier Dog (large size) A Bundle Bull Bitch, a Fox-terrier Dog, and an English Mastiff Dog, all very handsome and from prize state. Apply Mr. GIBSON, s.s. Othello, Prince's Dock.

FIVE hundred thousand pounds was paid last year under STANDARD LIFE Policies in respect of DEATH claims. The accumulated Fund amounts to Six Millions Sterling invested only in unexceptionable Securities, and the Revenue is £800,000 per annum.

TO CAPITALISTS.—A safe investment in Panchgani. Four well furnished Bungalows known as the Four Cottages, centrally situated in an extensive compound with a well. For particulars apply to Mr. R. Royal, Igutpuri, or Mr. Nasserwanjee Dossabhoy, Merchant and House Agent, Mahableshwar.

PEMBINA HOUSE, Charlotte-road, Edg Easton, near Birmingham. The Misses Brown receive children to board and educate for the public schools. Personal care and supervision given to delicate, backward children, and every home comfort provided. References in India. Terms and prospects apply to H., care of this office.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply to the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

CHRISTMAS CARDS, also a splendid selection of goods suitable for Christmas presents.—PEARSE and Co., Apollo-street.

A BENEFICED CLERGYMAN (M.A. Oxford, Exhibitioner and Classman) and his wife, living in a healthy and bracing part of Yorkshire, are desirous of obtaining two or three companion pupils to educate with their own children. Large house and grounds, careful supervision, home comforts, resident governess, modern accomplishments, great educational advantages. Terms £100 a year. Indian pupils met if desired on arrival. Address Mrs. T. G. DAVIES, The Vicarage, Batley, Yorkshire, England.

"ROUGH ON CORNS."
Ask for Wells "Rough on Corns." Quick relief, complete, permanent cure. Corns, warts, bunions.
Cooper, Madon & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

BANKS

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBER and PAID-UP CAPITAL......£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000
LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted come through the Bank.
CHARLES LOWELL, Manager.
1, Rampart Row, W.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£250,000.
INTEREST ALLOWED,
On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances.
On FIXED DEPOSITS for
12 months at 5 per cent. per annum.
6 do. 4 do. do.
All letters should be addressed, and remittances mad payable, to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
EDGAR FOADEN,
Agent.

HOUSES TO BE LET.

TO BE LET, from 1st November next, an upper-storeyed comfortable BUNGALOW in Grant-road, opposite to the Grant-road Station, entirely open to the westerly breeze. It consists of a very large drawing and dining-room, and three bed-rooms. If desired accommodation for five bed-rooms could be made. The whole place as matted with China matting. For rent and other particulars apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby Row, Fort. House Agent.

TO BE LET, from 1st December next, two airy BED-ROOMS, on the top floor of a house with the use of a Kitchen. Rent only Rs. 50. For further particulars apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-row, Fort. House Agent.

NOTICES.

WANTED, in a Railway Office up-country, an experienced CLERK, well up in accounts and correspondence, and able to take charge of Books. Salary according to qualifications, not exceeding Rs. 100. Apply stating age and enclosing copies of testimonials to "M. O.," care of "Bombay Gazette."

AUSTRALIAN HORSES.
JUST ARRIVED at R. SCOTT and Co. a fresh batch of AUSTRALIAN HORSES, comprising pairs, saddle-hacks and single-harness horses, specially selected by Mr. W. MACKLIN, the largest importer to this country. All are thoroughly trained and can be seen in saddle and harness.

VICTORIA HOTEL,
THE ESPLANADE, BOMBAY,
Opposite the Polo and Cricket Ground and next the Gymkhana,
With a splendid view of the Sea and Malabar Hill.
THIS Hotel has been lately enlarged and contains first-class accommodation for Visitors and Boarders. Comfort, Cleanliness and Civility.
TERMS MODERATE.
The Hotel being a detached building possesses every advantage.

NOTICE.
RE NOWROJEE ARDESEER DAWER, Deceased.
PURSUANT to Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India entitled "The Trustees and Mortgagees Powers Act" 1866. Notice is hereby given that all persons being creditors of or otherwise having any claims against the estate of NOWROJEE ARDESEER DAWER, of Bombay, Parsee inhabitant, deceased, who died at Bombay aforesaid on the 25th day of February, 1884, and probate of whose will was on the 29th day of April, 1884, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to BAI MHERBAI and Mr. DADABHOY NOWROJEE DAWER (widow and son respectively of the said deceased) both of Bombay, Parsi inhabitants, are required to send to the said Executrix and Executor No. 6, Cowasjee Patel-street, Fort, or No. 50, Warden-road, Cumballa, Bombay, within one Calendar month from the date hereof, that is to say, on or before the 23rd day of November, 1884, particulars of their claims, after which date the Executrix and Executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased, having regard only to the claims of which the Executrix and Executor shall then have notice. All persons indebted to the estate of the said deceased or having property or money belonging thereto in their hands are hereby required to hand over such property or pay such moneys to the said Executrix and Executor.—Dated this 21st day of October, 1884.
PAYNE, GILBERT, and SAYANI.
Solicitors for the Executrix and Executor.

I HAVE the pleasure to draw the attention of constituents and the public for an inspection of the following goods JUST ARRIVED per s.s. Hazara and Rosetta. They are selected from the latest designs and patterns, and of the best materials obtainable in the London and Continental Markets.
Suits from these excellent materials made promptly and of the best fit and latest fashion.
Ellwood's Black Felt Hats high and low Crowns.
,, White and brown Hunting Hats.
,, Madras Felt Helmets.
Christy's Drab Terai Hats.
Hawke's Cork Patent Helmets.
Assorted Tweed Hats.
Seal and Mosquash Caps, some with flaps.
Gent's Velvet Smoking Caps.
,, and Ladies Silk Umbrellas, some with Ivory handles.
Assorted fancy Bows and Neckties.
Shirt Collars of all descriptions.
Argosy Braces.
Gentleman's White Kid Gloves.
Railway Kegs and Counterpanes.
Damask Linen, 60" broad for table cloths.
Do. Napkins.
Turkish and other Linen Towels.
Red and White Blankets.
Rug Straps.
Bedford cord for riding Breeches.
White Flannel for suits and Cricketing Suits.
Foot-ball Gurnzies,
Merino do.
White, Warm do.
Gent's Merino and warm half Hose.
Black and blue worsted Coatings.
Colored Coatings.
Black and Blue Serge.
Cashmeres and Tweeds for Suits and Trowserings.
Fancy Walking Sticks, &c., &c.
Iron Safes.
ESSUBJEE ADUMJEE,
24th Oct., 1884. Meadow-street, Fort.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 478 of 1879.
HORMUSJEE CURSETJEE ASHBURNER, of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, one of the administrators de bonis non with the will annexed of the late CURSETJEE COWASJEE ASHBURNER, deceased, residing in house No. 10, situate at Cowasjee Patell Tank-road, in the Island of Bombay......Plaintiff.
vs.
BOMANJEE CURSETJEE ASHBURNER and HEERJEEBHOY CURSETJEE ASHBURNER, of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitants, being with the Plaintiff the administrators de bonis non with the will annexed of the said CURSETJEE COWASJEE ASHBURNER and DADABHOY CURSETJEE ASHBURNER, COWASJEE CURSETJEE ASHBURNER, ARDASEER CURSETJEE ASHBURNER, and RUSTOMJEE CURSETJEE ASHBURNER, also of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitants, and all residing in the house aforesaid ......Defendants.
PURSUANT to the decretal order made in the above suit and bearing date the fifth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and eighty, and the orders dated the second day of July, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, and the twenty-first day of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, respectively, the following immoveable property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION in one lot before George H. FARRAN, Esquire, Acting Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his office in the Court House, on the nineteenth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, at the hour of three of the clock in the afternoon.
PARTICULARS.
All the Estate and interest of the abovenamed plaintiff and of the abovenamed defendants or any of them in the premises hereinafter described, that is to say:—
All that extensive tract of land containing by admeasurement about one thousand three hundred and eleven acres, situate in the Island of Salsette, in the Zillah of Tannah, and consisting of the entire village of Bhandoop and portions of the village of Navoor and Canjoor, respectively, together with a pucca built upper storeyed Bungalow and the furniture therein contained, and the premises well known as the Bhandoop distillery, consisting of various buildings, machinery, apparatus, fittings and appliances suited for distilling spirits. The said Bungalow is well suited for a large family residence and the same and the distillery premises are within a few minutes walk of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company's Station at Bhandoop. A line of rails thrown alongside the distillery warehouses runs into the trunk line of the Railway Company aforesaid, on the opposite side of which is a creek which floats at flood-tides ordinary country vessels. Goods manufactured at the distillery can be thus easily brought to Bombay either by Rail or by Sea. There are several Wells and Tanks on the Estate, some of which provide the Bungalow and the distillery premises with copious supplies of water conveyed through a long line of iron pipes. The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company are at present paying Rupees eight hundred per annum for the privilege of drawing water for their Locomotives through the sources aforesaid.
There are various descriptions of trees growing on the estate, amongst which are principally Brab Trees, Date Trees, and Mangoe Trees. There is also a Small Forest which produces valuable Teak Rafters and ordinary firewood. Portion of the estate is let to tenants, and certain produce of the estate is farmed by the Receiver for a period of one year from twenty ninth June, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Nanu and Hormasjee, Attornies for Plaintiff, No. 29, Meadow-street, Fort.—Dated this 22nd day of September, 1884.
G. H. FARRAN,
Acting Commissioner.

FLIES AND BUGS.
BEETLES, Insects, Roaches, Ants, Bed-bugs, Rats, Mice, Gophers, Chipmunks, Cleared out by "Rough on Rats."
Cooper, Madon & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.
PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the Clubs and Messes obtain their supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.
For List of Prices apply to
THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
18, Forbes Street, Fort.

PRICE LIST OF WINES, BEER, &c.

		Qts.	Pints.
CHAMPAGNE,			
Heldsieck's Dry Monopole	Per doz. Rs.	55 0	Rs. 29 0
Jules Mumm's	,,	40 5	22 0
STILL HOCKS.			
Laubenheimer	Per doz.	16 0	9 0
Deidesheimer	,,	16 0	9 0
Geisenheimer	,,	18 0	10 0
Leibfraumilch	,,	21 0	11 8
Steinwein	,,	21 0	..
Hochheimer Berg	,,	24 0	13 0
Rudesheimer	,,	27 0	14 8
Marcobrunner	,,	30 0	16 0
Queen Victoria Berg	,,	34 0	...
SHERRY.			
Amontillado, old and of excellent flavor	Per doz.	30 0	..
Madeira, superior	,,	28 0	..
Dinner Sherry	,,	24 0	..
Extra Quality	,,	15 0	..
CLARET.			
Petit Madoc, superior	Per doz.	9 8	5 0
St. Julien	,,	10 0	5 8
Chateau La Rose	,,	24 0	13 0
Chateau Margaux	,,	30 0	16 0
STILL BURGUNDY.			
Volnay	Per doz.	21 0	..
Chambertin	,,	27 0	..
BEER.			
Bass's Beer, bottled by Stone	Per doz.	5 12	3 12
McEwan's Beer	,,	4 8	3 8
Bass's Beer, bottled by Barton and Co.	,,	4 14	3 0
Vienna Beer	,,	6 4	4 2
Kaiser Bier	,,	5 12	3 12
Guinness's Stout, bottled by Burke	,,	5 12	3 12
GIN, HOLLANDS AND RUM.			
London Gin (Booth's Old Tom)	Per doz.	17 0	..
Swaine & Boord's Old Tom	,,	16 0	..
Geneva Gin, per case of 15 flasks	,,	26 0	..
Finest Old Jamaica Rum	,,	21 0	...
BRANDIES.			
Exshaw's No. 1	Per doz.	37 0	..
Do. No. 2	,,	23 0	..
Hennessy's ***	,,	36 0	..
Do. **	,,	33 0	..
Do. *	,,	30 0	..
Barton's * (Peg Brandy)	,,	22 0	..
Do. ** (Full flavored)	,,	26 0	..
Do. *** (Invalids' Brandy)	,,	30 0	..
Charles Lervoire's Finest Cognac *** very old	,,	34 0	..
WHISKY.			
James Watson and Co. Fine old Scotch Whisky	Per doz.	20 0	..
Old Vatted Glenlivet (Andrew Usher's)	,,	22 0	..
Do. do. do. (Special Reserve)	,,	24 0	..
PORTS.			
Barton's Best Invalid	Per doz.	24 0	..
Oporto	,,	18 0	..
Fort, usual quality	,,	15 0	..
LIQUEURS AND SUNDRIES.			
Benedictine	Per bottle	3 0	...
Chartreuse, Yellow	,,	5 0	...
Do. Green	,,	6 0	...
Creme de Noyeau	,,	2 8	1 8
Maraschino de Zara	,,	3 0	1 12
Curacao	,,		1 12
Dr Seigert's Angostura Bitters	per doz.	22 0	..
Vermouth	,,	15 0	...
Ginger Wine (Crabbie's)	,,	15 0	...

Outstation Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

BARTON & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
9, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT.
Bombay, 1st Oct. 1884.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

	Per 1 doz quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
CHAMPAGNE.		
Italian Champagne	Rs. 24 0	Rs. ...
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	,, 52 0	
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	,, 55 0	,, 58 0
Guirand Fils & Co.'s Carte Blanche	,, 33 0	...
Cuvee de Choix Champagne	,, 48 0	
Dry Elite	,, 48 0	,, 50 0
First Quality Dry	,, 40 0	,, 42 0
From Messrs. Deutz and Geldermann, Ayen Champagne.		
Carte Blanche, dry	Rs. 32 0	Rs. 34 0
Cabinet India, very dry	,, 37 0	,, 39 0
Goldlack, extra	,, 42 0	,, 44 0
MOSELLE.		
From A. Dupille, Macau Medoc.		
Josephshöfer (still)	Rs. 24 0	Rs. ...
STILL HOCKS.		
From G. M. Pabstmann, Sohn, Mayence.		
Laubenheimer	Rs	Rs. 19 0
Deidesheimer	,, 17 0	,, 20 0
Geisenheimer	,, ..	,, 21 0
Leibfraumilch	,, ..	,, 25 0
Steinwein	,, 22 0	..
Hochheimer Berg	,, 26 0	,, 29 0
Rudesheimer	,, ..	,, 29 0
Marcobrunner	,, ..	,, 33 0
Queen Victoria Berg	,, 36 0	...
From Otto Prumm, Mayence.		
Moselblümchen	Rs. 14 0	Rs. 1 0
Niersteiner	,, ..	,, 16 0
Hochheimer	,, ..	,, 19 0
Brauneberger	,, 16 0	..
Liebfraumilch	,, ..	,, 22 0
Berncasteler-Rosenberg	,, 19 0	,, 22 0
Rudesheimer	,, 24 0	..
Oberemmeler-Rosenberg	,, 29 0	,, 32 0
Steinberger	,, 29 0	,, 32 0
Scharzhofberger	,, 35 0	,, 38 0
Johannisberger	,, 36 0	,, 39 0
FRENCH WHITE WINES.		
From A. Dupille, Macau Medoc.		
Sauterne	Rs. 19 0	
From Messrs. Munzer & Spann, Bordeaux.		
Haut Sauterne	,, 22 0	Rs. 25 0
MARSALA WINES.		
Marsala Wine	Rs. 14 0	...
Do. do. Superior	,, 16 0	...
CLARETS.		
From Messrs H. & C. Balaresque, Bordeaux.		
Chateau de Frauds	Rs. 14 0	Rs. 16 0
Les Canons	,, 17 0	,, 19 0
Chateau Leoville	,, 20 0	...
Chateau Lafitte	,, 24 0	...
From A. Dupille, Macau Medoc.		
Listrac Medoc	Rs. 15 0	...
Cru de Barreyre	,, 19 0	...
Chateau La Begoree	,, 24 0	...
From Messrs. Munzer & Spann, Bordeaux.		
Medoc	Rs. 11 0	Rs. ..
St. Estephe	,, 13 0	,, 15 0
Haut Canon	,, 14 0	,, 17 0
Margaux	,, ..	,, 19 0
From Messrs. Brandenburg Freres, Bordeaux.		
St. Estephe	Rs. 13 0	...
St Julien	,, 28 0	...
From J. Roemer & Sohn—Wien.		
Hungarian Claret	Rs. 18 0	...
Chateau Romer	,, 17 0	...
BRANDY.		
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	Rs. 23 0	—
Cognac, Fine Champagne, Red Bars M. & Spann	,, 25 0	—
Cognac, Gold labels, blue capsules, A.L. Boiteau & Co.	,, 30 0	—
Charles Lervoire very old Brandy***	,, 36 0	...
BURGUNDY.		
From A. Dupille, Macau Medoc.		
Volnay	Rs. 22 0	...
Chamberlin	,, 28 0	...
WHISKY.		
Bon Accord	Rs. 22 0	...
Finest Old Scotch Whisky	,, 22 0	...
Thistle Blend Whisky***	,, 25 0	...
BEER.		Per doz. pints.
St. Pauli	Rs. 6 8	Rs. 4 4
Pilsener Beer	,, 6 0	,, 4 0
Lagerbier	,, 5 0	..
Kaiser Beer	,, 6 0	,, 4 0
Export Beer	,, 6 8	..
Romford Light Bitter Beer	,, 6 0	,, 4 8
India Pale Ale	,, 5 0	,, 3 0
SUNDRIES.	Per doz. quarts.	Per doz. pints.
Vin d'Harib (Bitters)	Rs. 36 0	Rs. ...
Finest Kummuel	,, 30 0	...
Italian Vermouth	,, 18 0	...
Do. do. Superior	,, 20 0	...
Do. do. Finest	,, 21 0	...
Real Italian Oil, (Flutes)	,, ...	,, 6 0
Do. do. Pints	,, ...	,, 6 0
Aromatic Magon bitters	,, 14 0	...
Fortuna Caloric Punsch	,, 16 0	...
Cherry Cordial	,, 15 0	...
		Per Doz.
Fortuna Taffel Akvavit		Rs. 15 0
Fortuna Koruman Braendevin		,, 18 0
Finest Copenhagen Kummel		,, 20 0
Old St. Croix Rum		,, 20 0
Finest St. Croix Rum		,, 22 0
Swiss condensed milk, in bottles		,, 4 0
Do. do. do. ,, tins, First Swiss Brand		,, 5 0
Do. do. do. ,, Bab		,, 5 0

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

		Rs. a. (Nett Cash.)
Swedish Butter	per 1 lb. tin	1 1
Danish Butter, finest	per 1 lb. tin	1 3
Do. do.	per ½ lb. tin	0 10½
Do. Prime Preserved	per 1 lb. tin	1 1
Do. do.	per 2 lb. tin	2 4

From L. Gradler and Hartwig, Gotha.

	per 2 lb. tin.	Per 1 lb. tin.
Truffel Leberwurst (Truffled Liver Sausages)	Rs. 1 8	Rs. 0 13
Mettwurst (cooked meat Sausages)	,, 1 6	,, 0 12
Cervelatwurst (Brain Sausages)	,, 1 6	,, 0 12
Asparagus	,, 2 8	,, 1 8
Cut Asparagus in Water	,, 1 6	,, 0 12
White Pickled Cabbage	,, 1 0	,, 0 10
Red do. do.	,, 1 4	,, 0 12
Young French Beans in Water	,, 0 12	,, 0 7
Cellery	,, 0 14	,, 0 14
From Busch, Barnewitz & Co., Wolfenbuttel.		
Asparagus	Rs. 2 8	Rs. 1 8
Cellery	,, 0 14	,, 0 10
French Beans	,, 0 14	...
Cut French Beans	,, 0 8	...
Small Sausages	,, 1 6	...

TERMS.
Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Cash payments for supplies of wine, &c. (Preserved Provisions excepted) carry a discount of 5 per cent.
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart-row.
Bombay, 8th September, 1884.

CATARRH OF THE BLADDER.
STINGING irritation, inflammation, all Kidney and similar Complaints, cured by "Buchu-paiba."
Cooper, Madon & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Gulf of Suez, 1,014 tons, Captain W. Laws, sailed yesterday for Moulmein in Callast.

THE P. and O. Co's steamer Kashgar, 1,514 tons, Captain W. A. Wheeler, sailed yesterday for China, etc., with a general cargo.

THE steamer Mascotti, 2,113 tons, Captain George Haig, arrived in harbour on the 23rd instant from Cardiff, (11th Sept.), with a cargo of 1,467 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Beyts and Craig.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Forbes, 1,500 tons, Captain J. A. Guard, sailed yesterday for Liverpool, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Captain and Mrs. Marshall, Mr. A. H. Jackson, and Miss Littledale.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Assyria, 969 tons, Captain A. Penfound, arrived in harbour yesterday from Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo, 24 chests opium, 144 horses, and the following passengers:—Lieut A. E. Searle, Mr. W. F. Crawford, Mr. Cooper, three European Hos Assistants, Mr. W. Hurst, Cond. and wife Clark and 4 children, and 104 deck.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
23	Mascotti (s)	Haig	Cardiff, Sept. 11.
24	Assyria (s)	Penfound	Bussorah, Oct. 10.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
24	Bhownugur (s)	Nacoda	Bhownuggur.
	Kashgar (s)	Wheeler	China, &c.
	Gulf of Suez (s)	Laws	Moulmein.
	Rome (s)	Cates	London, &c.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Nizam, to Trieste, &c.
,, Burmah, to Kurrachee, &c.
,, Assyria, to Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.

CALCUTTA.
DEPARTURES.
Oct. 20.—Steamers Bokhara and Canara. Ship Sheila.

DAILY IMPORTS.—OCTOBER 24.

FROM LONDON.
Rosetta (s)—109 boxes candles, K K Pudumsey and Co; 50 bottles quicksilver, Baboobhoy Moolchund; 10 cases aniline dye, A Blascheck and Co; 7 packages stationery, Hassenally Abdoolally; 75 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.
Assam (s)—58 boxes candles Essoofally Rossoljee; 164 cases oilmanstores and caster oil, Essoofally Sumsoodin and Co; 10 bales coloured paper, S A S Dawood; 85 packages candles, currants and oilmanstores, Goolamally Jeewanjee and Co; 25 bottles quicksilver, Ruttonjee Veerjee; 50 cases copper sheets, Benn Ashley and Co; 4 cases aniline dye, T Tullockchund; 5 cases confectionery, E A Hoosein Attaree; 51 boxes candles, Venichund Roychund; 4 cases glassware, Goolam Hoosein Cullian.
Ganges (s)—1 hogshead brandy, D Nusserwanjee.
Othello (s)—11 packages paper, S A S Dawood.

FROM GLASGOW.
Clan Macdonald (s)—4 bales paper, M Jamalwoodin; 5 packages earthenware, C Jaffer; 50 cases pale ale, Finlay Muir and Co; 56 cases whiskey, John Fleming and Co; 75 cases whiskey and 25 cases brandy, Dhunjibhoy Cowasjee.
Clan Murray (s)—3 cases whiskey, Bodger Warberton and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.
Clan Macdonald s—4 cases aniline dye, Jaitha Dossa; 2 packages earthenware, C. Jaffer; 9 packages earthenware, C. Cassum Nanjee; 8 boxes polished plate glass, Sullamanjee Essajee; 24 packages earthenware, J. Rahimtoola.
City of Manchester s—18 packages earthenware, J. Rahimtoola.

FROM VENICE.
Gwalior s—15 cases beads, Mahomedally Essoofbhoy.
Lombardy s—4 cases beads, Mahomedally Essoobhoy.

FROM ANTWERP.
Othello s—250 boxes candles, A. Shaikadium; 101 boxes window glass, Tyebally Ebramjee; 65 boxes window-glass, M. Allibhoy; 177 packages glassware Gangjee Poonja; 36 boxes window glass, Surufally Mamoojee.

FROM BORDEAUX.
R. Rubattino s—245 cases brandy, Treacher and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 24.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Clan Macdonald (s)—3,000 cwts. wheat, Ralli Brothers; 160 cwts. coir yarn, Roysey Amidchund.

FOR LONDON.
Rome (s)—22 bundles ivory, Shariff Durvesh.
Niagra s—23 bales hides, Hajee H. Oomer; 12 bundles ivory, Purshotum Khoosal; 16 bundles ivory, Rahimtoola Dossa; 3 bales hides, Esmall Peerdina; 21 bundles hides and skins, Peerbhoy Damjee; 6 bales hides and skin, Pestonjee Eduljee; 6 bundles ivory, Moosa Peer Mahomed.

FOR ANTWERP.
Schaldis s—265½ cwts myrabolams and 77 cwts weedseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.
Niagara s—100 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 2,406 cwts rapeseed, Ewart Latham and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.
Berth s—400 cwts linseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.
Knight of St. Patrick s—300 cwts horns, Geo. Lockhart and Co.

FOR HULL.
Monkseaton s—10,578 cwts linseed, Lang Moir and Co; 4,072 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.
Nizam s—587 cwts myrabolams, Volkart Brothers; 550 bales cotton, Lang Moir and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.
Scindia s—44 bales cotton, Ramjeedass Luckmedass.

FOR HONGKONG.
Titania s—34 bales cotton, Oomapaty Vishvanath; 50 bales cotton twist waste, Abdoola Jeewa; 50 bales twist, N. B. Mody and Co; 14 bales twist, Vulubdass Ramchunderdass; 115 bales twist, the New G. E. S. and W. Co; 50 bales twist, Gadowjee Doongersee; 30 bales twist, the Alliance C. M. Co; 118 bales twis', Hajee Adum Esmal and Co; 75 bales twist, Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy; 150 bales cotton, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.
Titania s—31 bales twist, Cowasjee Bazonjee.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
BOMBAY, 23rd October, 1884.
Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m, and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·870
Temperature of the Air	80·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·3
Dew Point	76·1
Relative humidity o Air	·870
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—8)	3·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	84·7
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	74·0
General Direction of Wind*	E, SE, E, WNW, NNW, E, ESE.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	165

* From midnight to midnight.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 21.
Grant, Captain, 1st Belooch L.I., from leave, from England.

OCTOBER 23.
MacRury, Surg.-Major, on duty, from Kurrachee.
Bell, Captain, 28th Bombay N.I., on leave, from Poona.

OCTOBER 24.
Werge, Captain, 28th Bombay N.I., on leave, from Poona.
Forbes, Lieut., 8th Bombay N.I., on leave, from Poona.
McInnes, Captain, 9th Lancers, on leave, from Umballa.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 22.
Beville, Lieut., Gouncestershire, on leave, to Mangalore.

OCTOBER 23.
Grant, Captain, 1st Belooch L.I., from leave, to Jacobabad.
Barton, Lieut., 7th Dragoon Guards, from leave to Mhow.
Cureton, Lieut, Genl., staff, on duty, to England.
Anglis, Lieut., 9th Bengal Cavalry, from leave, to Peshowar.
Mackury, Surg. Major on duty, to Poona.
Slater, Lieut. R. E., on leave, to England.
Hume, Major, 22nd Bombay N. I., on leave to England.
Sartin, Vet, Sur., to join, to Bangalore.
Debblu, Vet, Surg., to join, to Agra
Dervis, Vet, Surg., to join, to St. Thomas Mount.
Johnston, Lieut., R. H. A., to join, to Sealkote.
Forbes, Lieut., 8th Bombay N. I., to join, to Nusserabad.
Evers, Surg. Major, on leave, to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS
By Major F. S. Hore, Offg. Comdt. B. V. R. C.
Bombay, October 25, 1884.
A rifle match has been arranged between the Royal Artillery and the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps, this day, Saturday, the 25th instant at 3 p.m. Members selected are requested to be punctual:—The following are the members selected.
Cr-Serjt W.F. Melvin; Serjt N. Devlin; Corpl. N. Warne; L.-C. E. Thomas; L.-C. English; Vol W. Stephens; Vol. G. B. Stacey; Vol. C. J. Hall; Vol. W. Watkins; Vol. C. Major.
The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to C. Co. Vol. A. J. Thick rejoined; Vols. G. H. Homan and D. R. Ramsay.
By order,
A. H. ATKINSON, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

CALENDAR.—OCTOBER, 1884.

PHASE OF THE MOON.
First Quarter...... Oct. 27th. 9h. 45·7m. a.m.

Days.	Engagements.	Sun Rise.	Sun Sets.	High Water.	Low Water
Sat. 25	Factory Commission, 2 p.m. Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m. Banquet of Elphinstonians, 8-30 p.m. MarineCourt, Grounding of the Punjab, 2 p.m.	5 59	5 29	2 45m / 2 28a	8 30m / 8 18a
Sun. 26	20th Sunday after Trinity.	6 0	5 28	3 23m / 3 10a	9 18m / 9 2a
Mon. 27	Factory Commission, 2 p.m. English mail expected per s.s. Massilia.*	6 0	5 28	4 11m / 4 9a	10 33m / 10 12a
Tu. 28	New Dhurumsey S. and W. Co., Meeting 3 p.m.	6 0	5 27	5 15m / 5 37a	0 2a / 11 50a
Wed. 29	Town Council, 3 p.m. Royal Artillery Athletic Sports, Colaba.	6 1	5 27	6 31m / 7 19a	— / 1 15a
Thr. 30	Hyderabad S. and W. Co., Meeting, 4 p.m. The "Taboot" Day. Royal Artillery Athletic Sports.	6 1	5 26	7 40m / 9 28a	1 16m / 2 8a
Fri. 31	Departure of English mail per s.s. Nizam, 5 p.m.	6 2	5 26	8 30m / 9 21a	2 18m / 2 53a

* Left Aden at 5 p.m. on Tuesday, October 21.

DIVINE SERVICES.

20TH SUNDAY, AFTER TRINITY, October 26.
SAINT THOMAS CATHEDRAL.
7-30 a.m.—Choral, Matins and Holy Communion. Hymns 180, 3/2, and 195.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon. Hymns 228 and 31. Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis.—Clarke Whitfield. Anthem.—"Awake thou that sleepest."—Stainer.
Tuesday, October 28.
St. Simon and St. Jude Apostles and Martyrs.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
Thursday, October 30.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
Friday, Oct. 31.—Vigil of All Saints.
6 p.m.—Choral Evensong.
Saturday, Nov. 1.—All Saints Day.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
Daily Prayers—In the morning at 7 and in the evening at 5-15.
The offertories will be devoted to the poor fund.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.
7-30 a.m.—Matins & Holy Communion. Hymns 261 & 320.
5-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon. Hymns 237, 183 & 30.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.
7-30 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Holy Communion with Sermon. Hymns 297, 107 and 311 (part 2.)
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer & Sermon. Hymns 178 (part 3), 291 and 252.
The offertories for Church expenses and poor relief.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.
7-30 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon. Hymns 196, 280 and 166.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 214, 292, and 346.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.
6-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist. (Choral) with Sermon.
5 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

SEAMEN'S CHURCH.
"ST. NICOLAS,"—Prince's Dock.
11 a.m.—Service and Address at the Sailors' Home, Apollo-bunder.
3 p.m.—Service at the General Hospital.
7 p.m.—Service and Sermon at the Church.
The entertainment, (entrance free) will be given at the Royal Alfred Home on Saturday evening at 8 o'clock.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.
9 a.m.—Mechanics' Institution, B. B. & C. I. Ry., Parel.
6 p.m.—St. Andrew's Church, Fort.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, ESPLANADE.
6 p.m.—Service on Sunday.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.
SERVICE will be held on board the s.s. Monks Seton, in the Prince's Dock, on Sunday morning at eleven o'clock. Captains, officers, seamen, and others are cordially invited. The Bethel Flag will be hoisted.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, BANDORA.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Holy Communion & Sermon.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Social Gathering of Ex-students of Elphinstone College, Grant-road, 6 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived on the 23rd:—Mascotti (s), from Cardiff. Yesterday:—Assyria (s), from Bussorah.
VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Bhownuggur (s), for Bhownuggur; Kashgar (s)—China, &c.; Gulf of Suez (s), Moulmein; and Rome (s), London, &c.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Belgravia entered, and the s.s. Kashgar and Clan Forbes left, the dock yesterday.

LOST.—Chimajee Allybhoy reported to the police on Wednesday that his wife had dropped a gold nose-ring set with pearls, valued at Rs. 45, somewhere between the Arthur Crawford Markets and her house at Bazaar-gate-street.

REPORTED THEFTS.—Soorba Suckoo, a mallee employed at the Northbrook Gardens, has reported to the police the theft of a stand pipe, valued at Rs. 65, the property of the Municipality, on Wednesday last.—Syud Yellamee Syud Fasseem, residing at Hoozria Mohola, reports that his house was broken into on Wednesday night during his absence, and fourteen pieces of wearing apparel stolen therefrom.

SELLING TOBACCO WITHOUT A LICENCE.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Cooper, the case against Mahadoo Rutton, a tobacco-seller, of selling tobacco without a licence, was resumed. Mr. Crawford prosecuted, and Mr. Macfarlane defended. Mr. Crawford urged that Mr. Young, the Assistant Collector, had not acted *ultra vires* in first dealing departmentally with the accused. He was empowered to grant and revoke licences. That appeared to have been the invariable procedure for the last twenty-seven years. But to prove the custom it would be necessary to search the Government orders for that period. This, it was said, could not be done in less than fourteen days, and Mr. Crawford did not think the case of such a serious nature as to apply for a fortnight's postponement to do so. His worship said it was necessary in the ends of justice that the practice should be proved, and he would grant a postponement. Mr. Crawford did not press for one; he did not feel justified in asking for one. Mr. Macfarlane objected to a postponement, saying that even if Mr. Crawford did find the authorisation he required, it could not help the case in any way. His worship said since no further evidence was offered, and since the authority of the gentleman who cancelled the licence was not proved, he must discharge the accused.

MELANCHOLY SUICIDE—We regret to announce that Mr. Emile Gieseke, the well-known blind musician residing in Main-street, was found dead in his bed at 1 o'clock yesterday morning. The police were immediately communicated with, and when Dr. McCloghry, the Staff Surgeon, and Mr. Rustomjee Pallonjee, the Chief Constable, arrived at the residence of the deceased, they found a small bottle of medicine in the left hand of the deceased. Major Babington, the District Superintendent of Police, Colonel LaTouche, the Cantonment Magistrate, and Mr. Kyte, the Police Inspector, were also present. The body was removed to the Sassoon Hospital for a *post-mortem* examination, and the result was that portions of an irritant poison were found in the stomach. The evidence before the police inquest went to show that bad news from home weighed heavily on his mind, and that the deceased had committed suicide.—*Deccan Herald.*

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 81, Farringdon Road, London.

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BENGAL.

THE SOLDIERS' INDUSTRIAL [illegible].—The Soldiers' Industrial Exhibition, [illegible] will be held in what constituted the British [illegible]on in the recent Exhibition buildings, is now being very tastefully arranged. The original intention of its being opened by Lord Ripon on the 3rd of December has been given up, as his lordship's short stay in Calcutta will be broken by his visit to Darjiling. We understand the opening has been arranged for the 18th of November, and the ceremony will be performed by his Honor the Lieutenant-Governor.—*Englishman.*

MR. RIVERS THOMPSON.—The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal will leave Darjiling at noon on Tuesday, the 28th instant, and will arrive at Clacutta on the following day. On Friday, the 31st, His Honor, accompanied by Colonel S. T. Trevor, R. E., and his personal staff, will start for Suri (Beerbhoom), which he will reach on the morning of November 1st. His visit, which will be made on account of the scarcity there, will last two days. The Lieutenant-Governor's movements afterwards are at present uncertain, but he will probably go on to Sitarampore to examine the relief works which have been started on the Central Provinces Railway. Mrs. Rivers Thompson and daughters will remain in Darjiling till th second week in Nvember. The Viceroy and suit are expected to arrive there about the 30th of November, and will stay at the Shrubbery, the Lieutenant-Governor's residence, which has been placed at His Excellency's disposal.—*Pioneer.*

THEFT OF AMMUNITION.—A native polishman, lately in the employ of Messrs. Manton and Co., gunmakers, &c., was charged, at the instance of Mr. Rodrigues, on behalf of the firm, with the theft of a quantity of ammunition valued at Rs. 10. Some time in February last, the defendant who was employed at Manton and Co., was entrusted with some butt-ends of guns to take home and polish, but before leaving he placed the ammunition which he had provided himself with in a bundle with the butt-ends. The durwan, seeing that the bundle was rather heavy, stopped and questioned the defendant as to what he had in it, and was told that whatever there was in it, he had received from his master. The durwan having examined the bundle, told the man to wait till he asked his master if what the man had stated was true or not. On his return the man had absconded. A warrant was subsequently issued, and the defendant was arrested. His Worship convicted the defendant, and sentenced him to two months' rigorous imprisonment. *Indian Daily News.*

MADRAS.

SOLDIERS' INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION—We learn that the Government of India has sanctioned an allotment of Rs. 6,000, to be included in the military budget estimate for 1885-86, for the purpose of a Soldiers' Industrial Exhibition to be held at Bangalore, in the autumn of 1885 on or about the date fixed for the annual meeting of the South India Rifle Association. Similar Exhibitions have been held periodically in the Bengal Presidency since 1864, with good results. The preparation of articles for exhibition affords soldiers, British and native, and their wives, means of usefully employing their leisure time, and encourages the men to learn and perfect themselves in trades, which will enable them to support themselves and their families when they return to civil life. There are to be money prizes amounting to Rs. 150 per regiment or battalion, and Rs. 50 per battery, for such corps and batteries as may compete, and free carriage of articles for exhibition, and selected workmen. It is, however, understood that under no circumtances will any addition to the allotted amount be sanctioned.—*Mail.*

BURMAH.

A BURMAN RUNNING AMOK.—A dreadful tragedy occurred yesterday afternoon, on the main road, near Messrs. Bulloch Brothers & Co.'s mill at Lower Poozoondoung. A young Burman, named Moung Htoon Oung, who makes his living as a paddy measurer, ran amok without any apparent cause. He suddenly attacked in the open street a man who is his sister's father-in-law, striking him two or three blows on the neck with a dah, so that he bled to death in a few minutes. Moung Htoon Oung, then calmly announced that he was going to give himself up to the police, but would first pay his sister a visit. He quietly walked along the road to her house, about 200 yards distant, where he found her at the door along with three children. He attacked them also, killing two of them on the spot, and dealing the third a blow from the effects of which it is not expected to recover, as its skull is fractured and the brains appearing. The murderer has been arrested, and his victims were taken to the hospital. The motive for the crime is not known.—*Rangoon Gazette.*

THE SECOND DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

IN the October number of the *Fortnightly Review* there appears an article on the second Duke of Wellington whose sudden death at the Brighton railway station gave such a shock to public feeling. It is from the pen of the Rev. G. R. Gleig, the late Chaplain General of the Forces, now almost in his ninetieth year. Mr. Gleig served under the first Duke of Wellington and now furnishes a memoir of his son whose intimate friend he was for half a century. The venerable author writes:—

To begin at the beginning, truth compels me to state that a cloud overshadowed the childhood and youth of the late Duke of Wellington, from the deadening influence of which he never in after life succeeded in shaking himself free. For him the amenities of home life had no existence. His illustrious father, engrossed by state affairs, found neither time nor inclination for affectionate intercourse with his children, while, from their mother, circumstances into which it is not necessary to enter had, from an early date after their marriage, unhappily, estranged him. The effect of these untoward incidents on the moral nature of the boy was both acute and enduring. They created in him something not far removed from absolute abhorrence of public life, and rendered him sceptical as to the reality, anywhen and under any circumstances, of domestic happiness. Those who, like myself, felt privileged, as old friends, to censure him at times for allowing talents of a high order to run to seed, cannot have forgotten the terms in which we were usually answered: "You are no fit judge in the case. In the first place, I deny that Nature gave me the talents of which you speak, and in the next, had she done so, there were warnings enough constantly before me to prevent my devoting them to the service of the public. My father's thoughts were given up entirely to the country, and the consequence was that he whom all the world may be said to have envied, was often heard to say there is nothing in life worth living for. I very early made up my mind not to follow his example in that direction, and have never for a moment repented of the resolution."

The advice given by the great Duke to all who consulted him, as how best a youth might be prepared for service in the army, was in every instance the same. "Give him the best education England can afford. Send him to a public school, and then to the university, that he may learn to become something more than a mere fighting machine." On the advice given to others he himself acted. Lord Douro became a correct and even an elegant classical scholar, an accomplishment which he justly valued, and in the exercise of which, his memory being unusually retentive, he in the dark days of his growing infirmities took great delight. Lord Douro's active service never carried him beyond the limits of England and the Channel Islands. All that he was called upon to do he did well.

Though never seeking active employment abroad, Lord Douro—or as in 1852 he became—the second Duke of Wellington, never ceased to take a lively interest in everything connected with the army. Of his father's system of organization for the infantry he was, as might be expected, a great admirer, yet while the father hesitated to sanction an improved weapon for that arm of the service, the son made no secret of his anxiety to see it adopted. And on the subject of education for both men and officers, he took large views. It was this care for the best interests of the profession indeed which induced him only twelve years ago to offer a prize of £200 for the best essay on Field Manœuvres, as the improvements in firearms might have affected them. For that prize officers of all ranks were invited to compete, and many competed; including among others, General Craufurd, the son of the leader of the renowned old Light Division, and Lord, then Colonel, Wolseley, Colonel Hamley, now Lieut.-General Sir Edward Hamley, at that time chief of the Staff College, and himself the author of the best work extant on the operations of war, consented to act as judge. And the prize was assigned to Lieutenant, now Lieutenant-Colonel, Maurice, whose subsequent services in South Africa and Egypt justified the expectations then formed of him, and from whom, if he live and opportunities present themselves, services still more brilliant may be expected. So likewise into every move that was made to befriend the families of soldiers, the late Duke threw himself.

The late Duke, when Lord Douro, sat in Parliament, prior to the passing of the first Reform Act, for one of Lord Hertford's boroughs. On the dissolution which took place while that great measure was yet in abeyance, he contested North Hampshire, and was beaten by Mr. Scott, the father of a gentleman who later on became connected with him by marriage with one of his nieces. He afterwards stood for Norwich, and, not without a sharp and expensive contest, carried the day. He always spoke of Norwich as, at that time, the most corrupt borough in England, and told some queer stories connected with it, one of which I give almost in his own words. "It was agreed between my opponent and me that we should neither of us bribe. I knew pretty well that our agents would not hold themselves bound by our promises, and that the other side would bribe largely. But I positively refused to follow the example, though we were running neck and neck. Late in the day, when we were slightly ahead, one of my agents came to me and said, 'There are one hundred voters or more who declare they will go over to the other side unless we agree to their terms. What am I to do with them?' 'Tell them,' was my answer, 'we don't want them just yet, but at the proper time you will bring them forward, and in the meanwhile keep them amused.' He did keep them amused by locking them up till the polling booths were closed, and so I won my election without breaking my word.'"

The Duke never took any active part, either as Lord Douro or Duke of Wellington, in the proceedings of Parliament. He voted with his party as in duty bound, but neither desired political office, nor would have accepted it had it been offered. In point of fact, his views were considerably in advance of those of the Tory leaders. In 1828, for example, when the question arose how the seats vacated by corrupt practices in East Retford and Penryn were to be disposed of, he unhesitatingly declared in favour of giving them to Manchester and Birmingham. Mr. Arbuthnot, to whom he made this declaration, repeated it to the great Duke, then Prime Minister, and got this answer: "Douro's opinion, is it? Douro is a d——d radical." Had the radical suggestion been acted upon, how different might have been at this day the state of the constituency and of the country from what it is. But though declining to serve a party, the late Duke was always willing to serve the Crown, which he did for five years, between 1853 and 1858, as Master of the Horse.

The late Duke travelled a good deal. He visited Russia in his father's train, when, in 1825, the latter was deputed to congratulate the Emperor Nicholas on succeeding to the throne. He retained a lively recollection of that visit and of the hospitality of the Russian nobles, their bear-shooting, and other wild sports. In most of the other European capitals he was likewise well known and justly appreciated; for he spoke French and German fluently, and made himself as agreeable in the society of Germans and Frenchmen as among his own countrymen. And as a social companion, few were his superiors. Even to the last he retained no small portion of that talent, which in earlier life was conspicuous in him—the gift for so it may rather be called, of easy and pleasant conversation. Get him on the subject of the many distinguished men and women whom he had encountered at home and abroad, and his stories were as racy as they seem to be exhaustless. Place him beside savants or specialists, and he seemed to know as much of their crotchets as they did themselves. And so it was on almost all occasions. His knowledge of art and of physical science, though not perhaps very profound, was extensive; and in history, especially Roman history, he was well read. Of his classical attainments, I have spoken elsewhere, and of the uses to which he turned them. Among modern English poets he was not I fancy very much at home, beyond the era of Scott and Byron. But he seemed to have Shakespeare at his finger's ends; and from Milton and Pope, and even from Dryden, he could quote readily. Among later historians, Froude was his favourite, whose views respecting Mary Queen of Scots and the English in Ireland he adopted unreservedly.

When mixing more than he latterly did with the world, the late Duke courted the society of men of mark without distinction of party. He was as intimate with Lord Brougham and Mr. Roebuck, as he was with Sir Walter Scott and Mr. John Wilson Croker. He had a large acquaintance also among inventors and authors by profession, by more of whom, I am sorry to say, he was but scurvily requited for the attentions he paid them. One in particular, who shall be nameless, persuaded him to lend his name in order that a loan might be raised on the security of a life assurance; as long as the debter lived the interest on the loan was paid; but on his death it was discovered that he had neglected to keep up premiums, and the Duke was in consequence called upon to disburse several thousand pounds. It is not worth while, however, to dwell on incidents of this sort. They were at one time, though on a smaller scale, of not unfrequent occurrence, so much so indeed as to put him, when Lord Douro, more than once, to serious inconvenience.

In early life the Duke was a bold and skilful horseman, and had at least one narrow escape from destruction when hunting near Dover. Among the downs which form a marked feature in that locality are frequent pits or small crevasses, to the edge of one of which his horse carried him so suddenly that to pull up was impossible. Instead of throwing himself off, for which indeed there was scarcely time, he planted himself firmly in the saddle, and plunged with the animal into the gulf. The horse was killed, but the rider escaped unhurt.

The great work of the Duke's life may be said to have been the preparation of his father's supplementary dispatches for the press. It was no doubt for him a labour of love, and he had able assistants in collecting the materials for the publication. But not a letter or memorandum passed into the printer's hands till he had read it, and in the correction of every proof he took the utmost pains. All who have had experience in operations of this sort must be aware how severe is the strain put by them upon the attention, and when we take into account the extreme delicacy in the treatment of private names which characterizes the whole work, we may well wonder how a man of his tastes and habits should have submitted to the drudgery. If it be true that his father treated him with harshness and neglect, he took for such treatment a noble revenge. The memory of that great man was to him a species of religion, and he spared neither labour nor expense, and large expenses were incurred, to do it honour. Verily he has had his reward, for in these volumes his name will be through all time associated with that of the greatest warrior and most honest politician England ever produced.

Between the late Duke of Wellington and his brother, Lord Charles, there prevailed at every period of their lives the warmest affection. It showed itself when they were children together, and suffered neither interruption nor abatement till the younger brother died. How it operated at other times may be judged of from an incident, for my knowledge of which I am indebted to the lawyer under whose advice they acted on a memorable occasion. It is not, perhaps, generally known that among the great duke's papers no will was found. There was indeed the draft of one dated soon after his marriage, but it had never been executed, and of this, for obvious reasons, no use could be made. Hence it devolved upon his sons to fulfil to the best of their ability as well the known wishes as the moral obligation of their father. This they did down to the most minute detail, and then arose the question, which of certain effects, greatly prized by both, should go to one son and which to the other. The controversy that followed at once surprised and touched the cool-headed man of the law. Instead of each asserting his claim to whatever could be regarded as his own by right, the pressure was all in an opposite direction. The difficulty was to persuade either to appropriate anything which he could prevail upon the other to accept. Such is a specimen of the temper which characterised all the dealings of these two men with one another—of a friendship which may well be described as romantic, because in our present state of society it is unhappily rare.

During the last decade of his life the Duke ceased to spend what is called the season, or even a portion of it, in London. He resided almost entirely at Strathfieldsaye, paying occasional visits to his estate in Hertfordshire, and to his friends in other counties. He was a preserver of game, but not a rigid one, and went to considerable expense in breeding trout, and stocking with them the river Loddon. And for a while he yielded to none of the many guests whom at the proper seasons he gathered round him, in love of field sports. Even after the symptoms of glaucoma began to develop themselves, he abated nothing of his desire to afford amusement to others, and so far as might be to share it with them. But the infirmities of premature old age grew upon him rapidly. In 1879, he submitted to the removal of one eye, in the hope that the spread of the malady to the other might be arrested. It was not arrested, and therefore under the skilful hands of Mr. Critchett, an operation was performed which at least retarded the progress of the disease. Still there was constantly before him the prospect of total blindness at no remote period, while of deafness growing day by day more dense, he was perhaps too conscious. With extraordinary courage, he faced these deepening evils. That they should have had the effect of rendering him occasionally irritable is not to be wondered at, the marvel would have been had they not so operated. And when the fit came upon him, all who were near at hand got the benefit of it; for in such cases the Duke was no respecter of persons. But harsh words spoken under such circumstances, though they might sting at the moment, were soon forgotten.

When the ability to take part in rougher sports failed him, and reading became next to impossible, the Duke sought escape from ennui in whist. It was his well-nigh daily custom, especially when the sun set early, to repair to the house of a friend and neighbour considerably older than himself and scarcely less blind, and there to spend the time between five and seven in the evening at the card-table. Never surely was gambling more innocent. Bets were prohibited, and the stakes fixed at a penny per point; in the effort to win which there was unfailing eagerness, and as much skill as a careful study of the best authorities on the game enabled the combatants to acquire.

When the house was empty of guests, as during the London season it often happened to be, the Duchess was his frequent companion at the riverside. She was also his reader in the evening, till growing deafness made it impossible for him, sentence by sentence, to follow her, and then the village schoolmaster was called in. These exercises he sometimes varied by dining with one or two of his country neighbours, or entertaining them at his own table, when whist, with occasional concerts, some of the latter of no mean order, took the place of reading. His correspondence likewise was by this time largely carried on, so to speak, at second hand. By far the greater number of his letters were written from dictation, because every one who approached and all who surrounded him were eager to do him service. But why go on? Gradually though surely, the inevitable hour drew near. He never complained, except by denouncing at times, in forcible terms, a bad night he had spent, while those who watched him most closely saw that these bad nights were by no means the accidents which he affected to regard them. He was now seventy-seven years old, yet looking at his feeble frame, and his countenance, pale and refined into absolute beauty, a stranger would have guessed his age at eighty-seven, or more. He had lived his allotted time.

RANGOON AND THE MANDALAY MASSACRES.

ONE of the principal speakers at the indignation meeting held at Rangoon on the 11th inst. was the Rev. Dr. Marks, principal of the St. John's College, belonging to the Society for the propagation of the Gospel, at Rangoon. It was upon his letter to one of the local newspapers the agitation arose. Dr. Marks was for five years a missionary at Mandalay in the time of the former king and at one time Theebaw, the present monarch, was one of his pupils. His address was as follows:—

He said—"Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen. When the lower Provinces of Burma were annexed to the British dominions, it was most erroneously believed that all the valuable part of the country had been taken and that the portion which was left to the King was unproductive and worthless. The entire country then lay in our power, and we might at that time have annexed the whole to our dominions. But with the forbearance and moderation which have ever characterized our dealings with Burma, we relinquished to native rule the portion which has since been called the Kingdom of Upper Burma. We gave it back, not unconditionally. We resigned it on the distinct understanding that good order and government were to be maintained therein, and no molestation of any kind offered to our tranquil possession of the annexed Provinces, and the penalty indicated for a breach of these conditions was that "the house of Alompra should cease to reign."

During the reign of the late King Mindoon Min, the friends of Burma hoped that an enlightened system of government would gradually be introduced. Certainly the British rulers treated him and his country with wonderful kindness and consideration, and never sought to interfere with him unnecessarily nor to hamper the internal administration of the country. He was the best king by far that Burma has seen, and great were the hopes which were entertained concerning him. But on his death all these hopes were blighted, and a change took place, which has brought about the state of affairs which this immense meeting has assembled to-day to declare renders the intervention of the great British power an immediate and positive necessity. We find our neighbour's house on fire and we cannot rest supinely without interference for his and our own safety.

Though politically two separate states (and that by the moderation of our Government) the two Burmas are but one country, with no natural divisions. The people are the same, and you my Burmese fellow-townsmen are the brothers of Thee Baw's subjects whose misery and oppression you have met here to-day to denounce. On the death of Mindoon Min, Prince Thee Baw usurped the crown, wading to the throne through the blood of a host of his murdered relatives—men, women and children slaughtered by him under circumstances of revolting barbarity. The vile young ruffian, whom I regret to say was once one of my pupils, was urged on by two women—disgrace to their sex —whose wanton cruelties exceed his own.

The vile trio have committed barbarities at which humanity shudders, and which I dare not even here enumerate. Yet these murders were unnecessary and they have not even the apology that they have been successful for any political purpose. Look at the two countries! Under the beneficient rule of our Queen-Empress. British Burma from being the poorest, has become one of the most prosperous appendages of the Indian Empire, contributing almost a million pounds annually of surplus revenue to the Imperial treasury. The population has increased from 1 1-3 millions in 1855 to 4 millions in the present year—and that of a people dwelling in peace and prosperity. Upper Burma on the other hand, has gone rapidly downwards from bad to worse. Every evil of misgovernment has prevailed there—gambling has been used as a source of revenue—the people demoralized, oppressed, plundered, till none are safe—none dare show any sign of comfort or competence; the rich are imprisoned and the poor peasantry, the backbone of the country, are driven from their homes, many of them to become dacoits and robbers in British territory. Upper Burma has become the refuge for all the bad characters of this Province; as the Chief Commissioner in the last minute on the subject says. "From the thoogyee who steals the Government, money to the dacoit who rushes red-handed from murder, they all fly to Upper Burma and find there all the benefits of exile with none of its disadvantages." What wonder, then, if waves of crime and violence, unheard of before, Theebaw's time pass over this Province, and render the maintenance of order and tranquility here exceedingly difficult. And now, added to all this misgovernment, comes a fresh story of deliberate massacre and wholesale bloodshed. In common with our Government we citizens of British Burma have hitherto been most patient. We have not before raised our voices to interfere in the affairs of the neighbouring state, however much we have reprobated what was being done there. The British Government has acted towards this petty kingdom with a forbearance which it would not have shown to the most powerful Kingdom of Europe. We have twice been compelled to withdraw our Resident and subjects—once when Colonel Sladen brought away all the English at the time of the Mengoon's rebellion, and again after Theebaw's first massacre.

We have allowed the representative of our Queen-Empress to crouch bareheaded and shoeless before this petty King. We have endured insults and slights we should have resented from Emperors. Yet we have maintained a silence, broken only when Theebaw, by his monopolies, was absolutely ruining our trade. Then we spoke, and spoke so loud that the craven King yielded directly, only to be more insolent as soon as the crisis had passed, and the pressure of Lord Ripon's message through Mr. Bernard was withdrawn. But now the time has come when silence is no longer possible, when difference and reticence on our part will be tantamount to complicity with the horrible deeds of bloodshed, the recital of the last of which by Mr. Wootton has so stirred your horror and indignation. The time for forbearance has passed, and now is the time for action. Thee Baw and his crew have utterly mistaken our moderation for fear, and our reticence for indifference. Because we have not interfered they have thought that we did not care, or that we rather approved than otherwise of his system of operation and bloodshed. It is time now that he was taught differently, and the lesson must be sharp and effectual. The Great God to whose blessing we attribute Britain's prosperity is the common Father of all, and He has given power that we may use it for good. We misuse our prerogative when we stand with folded arms and know of these terrible deeds, and do nothing to punish and prevent them.

This great meeting assures me, as it will assure our Government, that in the opinion of Rangoon the time has come when our policy of non-intervention must be changed. Relieved from the sanguinary tyranny under which it now groans, Upper Burma would enter upon a career of prosperity hitherto unknown to it. Its immense natural resources would be developed, its glorious and climate would be appreciated. The natural wealth of Upper Burma and the intelligence and enterprise of British Burma would be united to form one of the grandest and most prosperous countries of the east. Unite then, with the thousands of the friends of freedom at home, in a cry which shall reach the British Government. Bid them stretch forth the strong hand of British power to depose the sanguinary tyrant from the throne which he has disgraced, and to give the blessings of peace and prosperity to the suffering and downtrodden millions of Upper Burma.

In the course of the meeting the following slip was read as having been issued by Mr. Johannes in the interests of the King and his party:—

"The causes of the death of some prisoners at Mandalay are as follows:—'That a large number of prisoners broke out in the jail and killed the jailor, the ministers on hearing this sent some soldiers and surrounded the jail (any civilized Government would have done that and shot them too) the prisoners not knowing how to escape, set fire to the jail, and consequently some civil prisoners and others got burnt. "I am sure no man would kill his dog because his cat troubled him, and I think people had better mind their own business. If they like a bit of fun, they better do something else and not go so far as to spoil other's business. "This rumour has caused a great deal of excitement and stoppage of trade with Upper Burmah, and these meetings have made traders believe that the British Government will, or are about to, declare war with Upper Burma. The public will be good enough for the benefit of both countries, and tradesmen to try and oppose the meeting which is to be held to-day at the Town Hall and apply to the Government at once to put a stop to these worthless meetings being held any longer as it is harming the people trading in Burma."

ENGLISH SPORTING NOTES.

CRICKET.

So late in the season there is little worth noting about English cricket, but a remarkable single-wicket match played on the Oval on Wednesday, October 1, cannot be passed over. Cricketers will have to carry their memories back over a long space of time to call to mind an important match of this character at the national game. Beyond those indulged in by provincial players on village greens there has been no contest to call for record for many years. The match under consideration was the outcome of cricket field chaff which was bandied as long as five years ago. It was after several challenges had appeared from time to time in the sporting papers that an agreement to play was arrived at. The parties engaged were C. Absolon and C. Page. The former, who has completed his sixty-eighth year, has had a long career as a cricketer, and has been long known in the world of cricket. His opponent is some ten years his junior, and his name is a household word among the South London clubs, where he is well known. Considerable interest was taken in the match, to witness which many prominent old cricketers were present. Each player was allowed two men to field for him. The game was rather unexciting at first, but livened up considerably in the second innings. Page, who won in the end, had the better luck; but his adversary distinguished himself by showing come clever play. Many Cambridge men will be sorry to hear of the death of the Revd. Arthur Ward, for many years the President of the University Cricket Club. He was a member of the University team from 1852 to 1854, captaining the team in the latter year. He was universally known as one of the most ardent supporters of cricket throughout England. He was immensely popular with the younger members of the University, and many a cricketer will in future miss his familiar face from the Pavilion at Fenner's, where he was regularly to be seen on match days. Yet another prominent cricketer has departed this life in the person of Fred Morley, the celebrated Nottingham bowler, one of the most successful in the last decade. At one time he was considered to be without a superior as a fast bowler. His death is supposed to be the result of injuries received so far back as 1882 in a collision off Colombo, on the voyage to Australia with Mr. Bligh's team. His death at the comparatively early age of 34 will be deeply regretted in cricketing circles. An international match between the United States and Canada was commenced at Philadelphia on September 5, and was concluded on the following day with an easy victory for Canada by 100 runs. The winning side going in first compiled a respectable score of 179, to which their opponents responded with 109. Going in again, Canada scored 151, leaving the States 221 to get to tie. This figure they failed to reach by 100 runs. Five of the Philadelphians who visited England this season played for the losers.

FOOTBALL.

Though it is too early for any important matches to come off, the football season may fairly be said to have commenced. All the various Associations have already held meetings to elect officers and arrange fixtures, while several ties in some of the cup competitions, of which football seems to have a plethora, have already been decided. Many prominent players have steadily been setting their face against the growing evil of cup competitions, as detrimental to the true interests of both styles of football, but still the number of such competitions seems to be ever on the increase. They seem to lend themselves more easily to the needs of the followers of the Association rather than the Rugby rules. Of some of the more prominent matches already decided is that between the famous Aston Villa Club and Aston Unity, in which the former suffered an unexpected defeat on their own ground by four goals to three. In the first half of the game each side scored a goal, but in the second half the Unity forwards, playing well together, soon put three more goals to the credit of their side. The Villa forwards, waking up to the situation too late, could not stave off defeat, in spite of their desperate endeavours. Among other matches the Derby Midland Club defeated a weak team of Staveley by one goal to nothing, and after a splendid match the Blackburn Olympic lowered the colours of the Derby County Club. In one of the first ties of the Lancashire Association Challenge Cup, Blackburn Park Road scored a victory over the Burnby Wanderers by six goals to none. The first round of the Scottish Challenge Cup is being played. Hureford has prove victorious over Kilmarnock, and St. Mirren over Neilston. The meeting between the two celebrated clubs Dumbarton and Rangers resulted in a victory for the latter by four goals to two, and after a fast game the Vale of Leven had to acknowledge themselves beaten at the hands of the Pollokshields Athletic. Queen's Park has played a drawn game with the Heart of Midlothian.

RUNNING.

With the approach of autumn the running path has been more patronised, and several important fixtures have come off. The L. A. C. held its first autumn meeting at Stamford Bridge on Saturday, September 27. The announcement that W. J. George would attempt to beat the record for 1,000 yards sufficed to bring a large crowd together, despite the unfavourable weather. When the men came out for the Open 1,000 Yards record, George was accorded a very flattering reception, but as a pretty stiff breeze was blowing right across the ground, and the path was rather on the "soft side," general opinion was rather against his being able to make any alteration in the record. The absolute best time for this distance is 2min 13 sec, by L. E. Myers, made at New York, on October 8, 1881, whilst the same athlete covered the 1,000 yards in 2min 14 1-5sec at Birmingham, on July 19 last. Previous to Saturday the best time made by an Englishman was 2min 16 1-5sec, by George at Birmingham on August 5, 1882, whilst the professional record is even slower, viz., 2min 17sec, by W. Cummings, at Preston, on April 30,1881. George appeared to go off rather slowly, and for quite a quarter of a mile had not begun to go up to his men. When he did commence to run, however, he passed through the field in splendid style, and entering the straight led. He kept the first position until within two yards of the post, when he was passed again by Gardiner, who had been running very strongly all through, and the champion eventually had to rest content with second position. Taking the surroundings into consideration, George accomplished a really grand performance in getting over the ground in 2min 16sec, and given a better day he would undoubtedly have run faster.

Four challenge cup races were also included in the programme, but they turned out very tame affairs, as neither Liles, Cowie, nor Beckley put in an appearance; while Birkett made no effort to retain possession of the half-mile trophy. R. Combes walked over for the three-mile walking challenge cup, Beckley, the holder, having resigned. In the absence of Liles, the holder, there was another walk-over for Dray in the two-mile bicycle challenge cup. Wood easily disposed of all opponents in the 100 yards challenge cup, Cowie, the holder, not running. In the half-mile challenge cup Howard had an easy win, Birkett, the holder, not competing.

The South London Harriers held a meeting on the same day at the Oval, and got through a lengthy and uninteresting programme. The leading cricket club of the West of Scotland tried its hand for the first time at an autumn athletic meeting. The result was a failure. The weather in the morning was wet and stormy, and the attendance did not number more than a thousand. The sport, on the whole, was tame. K. Whitton, the Scottish champion, did a capital performance in the weight-putting. He covered 42ft. 11in., which would have been a best on record for Scotland were it not that the ball on being weighed was found to be 4oz. under 16lb. D. S. Duncan, the mile champion, was in good form, winning the Half-mile from the 10 yards mark and being second in the Mile from scratch. T. E. D. Ritchie, the half-mile champion, was unsuccessful at his favourite distance, but came in second in the Quarter with 2 yards start. The Birchfield Harriers have also been celebrating their annual meeting, the most noticeable feature of the programme being the 1,500 yards challenge cup scratch race, for which W. G. George and W. Snook competed. George led throughout, and won by six yards; time, 3min. 52 2-5secs. The cup becomes his absolute property. It is stated that at the Staten Island sports, recently, L. E. Myers ran 100 yards in 10secs.

CYCLING.

A very original contest came off at the Crystal Palace track between Mr. Lacy Hillier, the well-known amateur, and Major Knox Holmes. The conditions of the match were that Hillier should ride a 59-in. racing bicycle and the Major a tricycle, in a ten hours' race, miles for years. The Major is 77 years old and Hillier 28: consequently the latter had to concede 49 miles at the end of the journey. Hillier, who was running well, beat record time in the fifty-first, fifty-second, fifty-third, and fifty-fourth mile; but the veteran was not to be denied. When his score stood at a 100 miles (time 8 hours 30 min. and 6 secs.) it was generally thought he would retire instead of which, however, after taking some slight refreshment, on he went to the end without resting for a moment, though he looked rather fagged at the finish. After the completion of ten hours his score stood at 115 miles 260 yards to Hillier's 146 miles 250 yards, the veteran thus winning by 28 miles and 10 yards, a most wonderful performance. We would draw the attention of several of our correspondents who have lately been discussing the relative merits of the bicycle and tricycle to this performance, and let them draw their own inference. A monster international racing meeting of cyclists has recently been held at Springfield in America, where various English amateurs and professionals have figured prominently. This is probably the largest cycling tournament ever held, and extended over four days. It would take too much space to give all the details. Suffice it to say that the representatives of the old country did remarkably well, Howell and James being the most prominent of the professionals, though they were forced to succumb to Price—late of Wolverhampton, but now Americanised—in the mile race, in which the record was lowered, the distance being covered in 2min. 39secs. Of the amateurs, Sellars won nearly every time he competed. The day previous to the meeting he also won a mile race at Hartford in 2min. 39secs., and a five-mile race in 15min. 48secs. Hendee, an American amateur, who his partisans hoped would show the way to Sellars, did not come up to expectations, being defeated by the English crack in each case. Some very fair times were done during the meeting.

SWIMMING.

What is really the wind-up of the swimming season, as far as championship contests are concerned, took place at Lambeth Baths on Monday, Sept. 29, when the 220 Yards Championship was decided for the fifth time, when Cairns had an easy win over his solitary opponent. In addition to this important contest, the Plunging Championship was also brought off for a second time, and with a result which was immensely satisfactory. Half a dozen well-known men entered for this event, among whom Horace Davenport figured. On drawing, his name came out last, and unfortunately he missed his first plunge, but on the second try he not only eclipsed his predecessors, but cut his previous record of 63ft. 10in., his plunge measuring 64ft. 8in. Good as was his performance, he capped it the next day at the Otter Swimming Club sports by one of 67ft. 4in. at his first attempt. But on the following Thursday at the Ilex Swimming Club sports he still improved even upon these. At the first plunge he pulled out 67ft. 7in., but at the second essay after being in the water for 1min. 35secs, he was credited with 70ft 7in, a truly magnificent performance, lowering the best previous amateur record, and passing to within 2ft 6in of the best existing professional record, namely, 71ft 3in, credited to J. Strickland in Australia.

ROWING.

From America comes the news of another defeat of Wallace Ross at the hands of the rising young sculler, John Teemer. Ross was beaten by Teemer in the very same week that Hanlan succumbed to Beach in Australia. Smarting under his reverse, the Canadian at once made another match, but having in the meanwhile signed articles for a third encounter with Teemer, in which he was conceded 5sec start, the New Brunswick man forfeited for the second engagement. Teemer now feels doubly confident of his ability to vanquish Hanlan, and there is great probability of sufficient inducements being offered to the men to persuade them to row in England, either on the Thames or Tyne. The weather proved fairly good for the contest, but the attendance was not so large as had been anticipated. There were three turns in the race, which was of five miles, Ross receiving five seconds start. The New Brunswick sculler took full advantage of his start, and at the first turning-point was leading by three lengths. Teemer now exhibited some remarkably good sculling, and got within two lengths of his opponent at the next turning-boat. A desperate and exciting struggle ensued, and only two hundred yards from the finish Teemer by a grand spurt drew up level. Ross was now thoroughly beaten, but he exerted all his power, and was only defeated by about two yards. Both men met with a great ovation afterwards, in consequence of the spirited style in which they had struggled for victory.

BILLIARDS.

Peall, who has of late been playing a series of exhibition matches in which he has shown capital form, has issued a challenge to play any one in the world, bar John Roberts, jun., 5,000 up even, for £200 a side. Roberts has been contributing to the many large breaks that have been made at billiards during the past few months. Whilst practising with T. Taylor he succeeded in compiling 1,154, which is the largest break he has ever played. Both men were practising with a view to the coming tournament, and Roberts conceded Taylor 600 points in 2,000. Taylor quickly added to his lead with useful contributions, and held an advantage of over 800, commencing with 169, Roberts followed with 149, after which he put together the break in question, viz., 1,154. During the compilation Roberts lost position, and resorted to the all-round method, after which he settled down again at the head of the table. Having nothing to do whilst Roberts was at work, Taylor amused himself by timing Roberts's rate of striking, and found that the crack made six short of 900 in thirty minutes. Despite this extraordinary manipulation Roberts had all his work cut out to win; indeed, he only reached home thirty-two points ahead. Taylor, who was in good form, subscribed 210, 197, 190, 170, and 166. The number of spots played by Roberts is not known. There were only three or four persons present who saw the break, including J. Douglass, the well-known marker, who looked after the players.

SERIOUS CHARGES AGAINST PATHAN SEPOYS.

FROM a note on the affair by the Deputy Commissioner, the *Civil and Military Gazette* learns that there is much more reason for concern than was at first supposed with regard to what is known as the Kachar police case. The Pathans in the 12th Kelat-i-Ghilzie Regiment seem to have been carrying on a regular trade in loot and bloodshed for several years past; and it is high time that the matter was thoroughly investigated. It is only fair to the present Colonel of the regiment to say that he has done much to put a stop to the irregularities which were tolerated, and almost encouraged under his predecessor. As the Deputy Commissioner says, the former Colonel was "an officer in extremely bad health, who would not believe that his Pathans or any of his sepoys could do any harm. He resented any reports against them: if strong remarks were made against his sepoys, he took offence." Under these circumstances, it is no wonder that the Pathans became rapidly bolder and more reckless. The state of things, it appears, soon became intolerable. "Every house was liable to be broken open. The European quarters were next visited. The Assistant Commissioner had his money and property robbed. The Civil Surgeon was robbed of money and other things. Another Assistant Commissioner's house was attempted. Quite lately, the outhouses in the Deputy Commissioner's compound were robbed. A tin house in the Deputy Commissioner's compound had been robbed long before. The house of the Troop Sergeant Major, who is Instructor to the Volunteers, was burglariously entered. But it would be difficult to exhaust the list of robberies." Again, the Pathan sepoys, "stopped Babus who happened to pass through the Lines and forcibly robbed them. Schoolboys and Babus were made to stand and deliver within a hundred yards of the Mess-house . . . . They appropriated whatever they desired." The evidence was that all this was mainly the work of the Pathan sepoys is indisputable. Nor can there be a doubt that the sepoys have been screened by the native officers. Indeed, there is the strongest reason to believe that one native officer is in league with the thieves, that he gets half profits, and that he remits stolen moneys through the Post Office and by the hands of men going on furlough. Of course, the present disclosures cannot be passed over in silence. The charges against the Pathan sepoys are now said to be established on the clearest evidence; and the obvious course for the authorities to adopt, is to despatch to Kachar one of our experienced Punjab Police officers—an officer possessing a thorough knowledge of the Afghan language and character—to make a searching enquiry into the whole circumstances of the affair.

THE BLACK FLAGS AT HOME.

AMONG the Black Flags the old men and boys have to attend to the cultivation of the land at Lao Kai, the young men hunt in the woods and forests, and the women keep house and do all the trading, whilst the able-bodied men are doing duty as soldiers. The hunters bring in musk, deer horns in the velvet, deer sinews, rhinoceros horns and hides, and elephants' tusks. Most of these articles are sold to the Cantonese traders who frequent the region. The warriors are divided into battalions and companies, called Yin and Tui, who do duty in succession for a certain number of days monthly. These hardy mountaineer warriors have fortified their town of Paosheng, and built a strong citadel with massive concrete walls. This town stands at the junction of the An-hsi and Red rivers on the Tungking side of the former stream. The An-hsi river is the old boundary between Annamese territory and the Chinese province of Yun-nan, and it is from this circumstance that the district derives its name of Lao Kai, or the ancient boundary. Inside the citadel is the residence of Liu Yung-fu. Here he lives with his family and about two hundred picked warriors, who form his personal body-guard. In addition to this, several wealthy Cantonese traders are granted the privilege of living in the security of the citadel. These favoured few probably enjoy the monopoly of importing cotton, salt, tobacco, &c., and of exporting opium, copper, tin, &c. In these articles a considerable and lucrative trade is done, from which the Black Flag leader derives an annual income of about 80,000 taels of silver. The gambling is the direct monopoly of Liu Yung-fu. There are more than a hundred tables daily set out on the banks of the river, where the fortunate hunter, successful trader, and reckless soldier can indulge the national craving for gambling and excitement in some of their numerous games of chance. Food of all kinds is cheap and abundant at Lao Kai, but the water supply is a matter which receives the special attention of the Black Flags, as they think that on its purity depends their safety from their most dreaded foe, poison. Their water-supply is derived from a fine spring which bursts forth on a hillside some few hundred yards from the town, and the water is conducted into the town by means of bamboo pipes. The spring is hidden from the view by a thick fence of bamboos. A dense grove of these trees is carefully trained so as to make a practically impassable barrier, through which no foe can stealthily penetrate, and by poisoning the water at its source send destruction and death amongst them. A guard of twenty warriors is always on duty in this grove as an additional precaution.—*Tunkking.*

THE REIGN OF KING THEEBAW.

THE *Rangoon Times* is responsible for the following sketch of the reign of King Theebaw, which it published in view of the indignation meeting on the subject of the Mandalay atrocities:—

Theebaw is not of pure royal blood, his mother having been of Shan descent. By many he is believed to be of no blood relationship at all to the late king. Some time before his birth it was discovered that his mother was unpardonably intimate with a ponegyee. This holy man died suddenly, and the lady was cast into a nunnery, where she remained until Theebaw's accession. Theebaw was brought up at the house of one of his uncles, and was often taunted by his half-brothers as the "ponegyee." In fact, they made his life so miserable that very soon he took refuge in a royal monastery. Here he got on very well, passed with honours in Buddhist Law and Theology, and created such a sensation generally, that the late King, his father, came very near believing him to be an embryo Buddha. The less said about the young student's moral character the better, for he perfectly scandalised the abbot by his flirtations with the young princesses who, in violation of monastic law, went to visit him.

In the month of September, 1878, it began to be whispered about in Rangoon that the late king, Meng Done Meng, was believed to *in extremis.* Then we heard there was no hope, and that his eldest son in Mandalay, the Nyoung Yan prince, had been nominated as his successor. Still later, strange news reached us; first that Theebaw had been appointed Aing Shay Meng or heir apparent: then that the Nyoung Yan prince, and the Nyoung Oke his brother, had fled from the palace, and had taken refuge in the British residency; and lastly that Theebaw had ascended the throne, after espousing the Princess Soopayah Lat, one of his half sisters. The whole business had been managed by a pair of very wily *intriguantes,* the Princess Soopayah Lat and her mother. As soon as they found that the old king was dying, they sent for the Ken Woon Meng Gyee, the chief minister, and suggested that the verdant young theological student, Theebaw, was the best man for the throne. The astute old gentlemen agreed and a movement was at once made to cast all the elder princes into prison. The Nyoung Yan, the Nyoung Oke, and a few others of royal blood escaped, but the majority were secured. These two last named princes were sent down to Rangoon and deported thence to Calcutta, in the vicinity of which they now remain, twice at least, the Nyoung Oke has attempted to get back to Mandalay. Once he reached Rangoon, but was discovered, and sent back at once. The next time he got to the frontier, as will be told in due course.

Directly after the fact of the Meng Don Meng's death, and Theebaw's accession had been officially notified, a most wonderful manifesto emanated from the king and his advisers. It set forth that Theebaw was about to govern by means of a council, that all monopolies were to be abolished, and that henceforward peace and prosperity were to reign undisturbed from Meaday to Bhamo. The good faith of these protestations on behalf of the young king was accepted without question. But a change was not long incoming. In February, 1879, news of the terrible disaster of Isa dhlwana was flashed over the world. Theebaw believed, and rightly as the sequel proved, that the time had come for him to secure himself on the throne, in accordance with Burmese custom, without any interference on the part of the British. He at once threw off the mask, and in a few days eighty-six of his blood relations had been either battered or choked to death, or buried alive: and a large number of their friends had perished with them. As an example of the cruelty with which this bloody massacre was carried out, it may be noted that the old governor of Rangoon, he who ruled the city prior to British occupation, was put to death by having his mouth and nostrils stuffed with gunpowder and set fire to! The females were put to death with cruel barbarities too horrible to detail, and few of the males were killed without torture in some form. Then insults began to be multiplied on Mr. Shaw, the British Resident; and a hostile attitude was adopted towards all Englishmen. Mr. Shaw died in June, 1879, his death hastened by the worry and anxiety he was compelled to endure. Colonel Horace A. Browne succeeded him, but his stay at Mandalay was very short; and very shortly after his return the Residency was abolished, Mr. H. L. St. Barbe retiring in October. Thus all relations between the British and Burmese Governments were severed for a time.

Theebaw gloried in the unexpected success of his policy; and did not lose the opportunity of making political capital out of the retirement of the British. A son was born to him about the middle of the year 1879, and in consequence of the predictions of the *poonas,* or wise men, his arrogance knew no bounds. He took to carrying about the famous spear of his grandfather Tharrawaddi, and for a time it was bad for any of his menials who dared to offend him. He prodded a few of them and even went so far as to throw the spear at some of his father's trusted advisers; but it is not certain that he killed any one. Still, he had more than held his own in the estimation of his own subjects. When, after the massacre of his kinsfolk, he saw that the British made no sign he began openly to boast of his intention to march South at the head of his troops, and drive the British into the sea. Then the garrison of British Burma was strengthened, both by European and Native troops, but nothing was done: and not many months afterwards the British authorities openly declared that their attitude towards the Burmese government and nation would be one of "repose and defence." This declaration secured Theebaw's position, and he at once proceeded to further enormities.

Early in 1880, a terrible outbreak of small-pox occurred in Mandalay; carrying off, among others, the king's infant son, and his uncle, the old Pagan Meng, who was dethrone by the Medng Done Meng shortly after the capture of Rangoon by the British. This scourge was attributed to the disappearance of the oil from two of the jars which, with four human beings, had been buried at each of the four corners of the city at its construction. This failure was bad enough, but other evil omens were observed. The Nan sin budda mya, or royal ruby, had disappeared. A tiger had escaped from the royal gardens, and eaten a man. These omens together with the outbreak of small-pox, convinced the king that something had to be done. To abandon the city was impossible. At last it was determined on the advice of the Ponna Woon to sacrifice five hundred human beings, a hundred each of men, women, boys, girls, and foreigners. Arrests were made in all directions, and then commenced a stampede from Mandalay; but, frightened somewhat at what was being said by the English on the subject, the arrests were stopped, but only after more than a hundred people had been placed in durance vile. How many perished will never be known, but it is to this day believed that some fifty or more were buried alive at various points under the gates and walls of the city.

In May, 1880, the Nyoung Oke prince made his way from Calcutta across the frontier; but his raid came to an untimely end. He marched from British territory, but his followers got alarmed at Theebaw's braves and retired, the prince himself among them. He was quietly taken charge of by the frontier police, and sent down to Rangoon, whence he was deported by steamer to Calcutta. A good many suspected people perished over this affair, but the proceedings of the king attracted very little attention. His Majesty tried to send an Embassy to the Viceroy, the head of which was a fifth class official, Oo Chaik, called by Mr. Archibald Forbes "Pio Nono." This embassy was stopped at Thayet Myo, where it remained a long time, and at last returned to Mandalay. In 1881 King Theebaw got into hot water with his wife, the Queen Soopayah Lat. She had borne him one son in 1879, who died in 1880; after which she bore him two daughters, in 1880, and 1881. The birth of the latter annoyed the king excessively. He saw his dynasty in danger, unless sons were born to him. So, acting under the advice of his wise men, he espoused the daughter of the Kampat Meng Gyee.

This arrangement lasted only till Queen Soopayah Lat got well, for as soon as she was able to attend business, the poor girl was put to death and the Kampat Meng Gyee was cast into prison, where, according to some he still remains, though according to others he has long since succumbed to official colic.

Theebaw sent a fifth class official down to meet Lord Ripon in Rangoon in December, 1881, but that official arrived after His Excellency left. In the meantime, finding his exchequer getting very low, he had gone in heavily for monopolies; and sold the monopoly of every commodity of export or import for which he could find a purchaser. During Lord Ripon's stay in Rangoon, a deputation of merchants waited on him, to protest against this proceeding. Accordingly a powerful remonstrance was addressed to the king which had an immediate effect: the monopolies were abolished. Early in 1882, however, it became known that Theebaw was about to send an embassy to the Viceroy with a view to a treaty. In due time the embassy came down to Rangoon, in one of the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company's steamers which had been placed at their disposal by the Company. They were well received in Rangoon, in spite of the fact that the head of the embassy was a fifth class official who had been promoted to the second class for the occasion. H. M. S. Ranger, and the I. G. S. Enterprise conveyed the embassy to Calcutta, whence they went to Simla; and Mr. R. Hope Pilcher, Deputy Commissioner of Thayetmyo, was deputed to attend on them. In spite of the known fact that no treaty worth the paper on which it was written would be signed by the Burmese outside Mandalay, the embassy was treated with right royal courtesy, and the various members of it were for some weeks prominent members of many a party at Simla. At last the farce was played out. The embassy was abruptly recalled, and once more the king was credited by his subjects with having completely and thoroughly hoodwinked and insulted the Viceroy of India. Ever and anon stories of murders and strange disappearances came down from the royal city, and as the British took no notice whatever of Theebaw's proceedings he was soon emboldened to go to further lengths.

Last year an embassy went from Mandalay to Europe to open up negotiations with the French Government with reference to the proceedings of the latter in Tonquin. Some preliminaries have been settled, but no treaty has been made. No treaty can be made by any one on the king's behalf. All such must be finally concluded and signed within the great hall of audience in the palace at Mandalay, under the seven roofed spire which is the Burmese "hub of the universe." But still a good deal of finessing has been indulged in, and at one time very recently Theebaw felt sure that he had secured the help of the French against the hated English.

CANNIBALISM.

THERE is a certain weird attractiveness about the subject of cannibalism, a grim fascination in its grisly horrors, that is not easily to be explained, but which, although few of us will admit it, most of us have experienced. The ancient Irish, in more recent than quaternary times, ate their own dead; and our own Saxon forefathers must have possessed a knowledge of the custom if they did not in early times actually practise it, as is shown by the Saxon word *manæta,* which occurs not infrequently in their literature. The Padæi, the father of history, also tells us, ate their relatives when they became incurable; and the Issedones did the same, resembling, in this particular, the Tupis of Brazil, who, when the *page* (chief) despaired of a man's recovery to health, killed and eat the invalid—a rough and ready method of proving that their respected chief and medicine-man could not be mistaken in his diagnosis of the case. Men having once tasted human flesh, like the man-eating tiger, always hanker after it with a strange and morbid pertinacity that seems almost unconquerable, as is shown in the case of Fiji, where the traditional and immemorial custom was habitually practised (and is continued to this day in remoter parts) long after the introduction of pigs. Hutchinson, who was for many years H. B. M. Consul on the Gold Coast, writes in 1861:—"People in England would scarcely believe that in these days, whilst I write, cannibalism is almost as rampant on the West Coast of Africa as it has ever been." He quotes, in support of this statement, from the report of the sixty-eighth anniversary of the Countess of Huntingdon's Connection in that colony:—"Mr. Priddy, who is employed by the society, stated that the cruel and barbarous practice of cannibalism was still indulged in during the late war; and that he saw hampers of dried human flesh carried on the backs of men, upon which they intended to feast." Nor is cannibalism confined to the Ethiopian and Polynesian races alone; it is prevalent to an astonishing extent amongst the inhabitants of the Malayan Islands, Java, Sumatra, and Borneo. Some of the earliest voyagers to the Eastern seas came back with stories of how the people of those parts were man-eaters; but however much credence their tales may have received at the time, they have been greatly doubted since. But Marsden, and other writers, prove that the statements of those early pioneers of travel and observation were entirely correct. Marsden, in his account of Sumatra, says that although he had heard reports of the cannibal habits of some of the tribes he had always discredited them until the truth of the statement was made entirely clear to him. He says that the Battas, one of the peoples of Sumatra, eat human flesh regularly, not to satisfy the cravings of hunger, but as a sort of ceremony to show their detestation of certain crimes by this most ignominious punishment, and as a savage display of revenge and insult to their unfortunate enemies. People killed or badly wounded by them in war are eaten, and the captured sold as slaves. These same Battas show a certain amount of culinary art in the preparation of this food, for they broil the flesh over a brisk fire, and flavour it with salt, lemon, and red pepper. A friend of the writer's, who for more than forty years has been in the employment of the Dutch Government, bears personal witness to the prevalence of the custom in Sumatra up till recent times. He was once making scientific investigations in the interior of that island, and was being entertained in the most hospitable manner by the native Rajah, or chief, of the place he was then in. A feast had been made to which he was bidden, and to which he went, taking his own native servant with him. The banquet had proceeded for some time without interruption, when at last, as crown of the feast, a beautiful brown roast joint was brought from the back of the house to the open airy place where the repast was being held. This was cut up without remark and handed round, and the Dutch gentleman was on the point of eating his portion, having raised part of it to his lips, when his servant rushed forward and stopped him, saying, "Master, master, do not eat, it is a boy." The chief, on being questioned, admitted, with no small pride at the extent of his hospitality, that hearing that the white man would feast with him, he had ordered a young boy to be killed and cooked in his honour, as the greatest delicacy obtainable, and that the joint before them was the best part, the thigh.—*Gentleman's Magazine.*

EXTRAORDINARY TESTIMONIAL.—"For 30 years I have tried all the various soaps that have been recommended, and I candidly state that the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap has no equal in soothing the irritation of the skin."—J. M'GRIGOR CROFT, M. D., M. R. C. P., late Staff Surgeon to her Majesty's Royal Army Hospitals. Beautifully white. Delicately perfumed. Sold in tablets by all Chemists. Agents for Bombay, TREACHER & Co.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY, EVENING Oct. 24.

The Bank of England return as received through Reuter this morning shows a slight improvement in the position, the proportion of the reserveto liabilities having advanced from 35 to 37 per cent. Rates of discount outside, however, are unaltered, and Consols are quoted ⅛ lower at 100⅞. Rupee Paper is quoted higher on the strength, doubtless of the improvement here, Fours by ¼, Fours-and-a-half by ⅛. French Rentes in Paris are unaltered at 109.

In the Produce markets, Linseed is partially 6d. dearer, Rapeseed 6d. per quarter lower, ex warehouse. Wheat is unchanged.

Cotton keeps on the downward tack. In Liverpool yesterday the market closed quiet with 10,000 bales sales, including 1,500 Surats. Spot quotations show a decline of 1-16d. in Fine Broach, Good Dhollera and Good Hingunghaut, but Americans to arrive are 1-32d. to 3-64d. lower. In New York ready Mid-Uplands is 1-16 cent. February shipment 10 points lower. The receipts at the U. S. ports are :—

	1884	1883	1882
Thursday's receipts	47,000	35,000	41,000
Six days do.	238,000	192,000	192,000
Total since 1st Sept	1,105,000	1,156,000	1,191,000

The Liverpool weekly figures are to hand this morning as usual. The trade have taken 88,000 bales during the week, but the stock, notwithstanding, is only down 17,000 bales to 470,000, the same as the corresponding day last year.

There has been rather more inquiry for Cotton here to-day at a reduction of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy, and had there been free sellers a large business might have been done. Very little has resulted, however, as the lower rates, which induce shippers to cover previous sales, at the same time deter dealers from selling short. For New crop there are buyers of good Bengals December, at Rs. 143, Good Omras, March, at Rs. 179, and Good Broach ; March, at Rs. 209.

Wheat continues dull and unchanged in value.

Linseed meets a strong inquiry still and has advanced to Rs. 66¼ per cwt.

Freights still keep depressed. For Liverpool 12s. 6d. to 13s. 9d. and the Continental ports 17s. 6d. to 18s. 9d. are the rates for shipment up to the middle of November, and a January loading steamer at 23s. 9d. U. K. or Continent has failed to find a charterer.

Imports are fairly steady all round. Piece-goods are somewhat unfavourably affected by the weak Cotton advices, but the clearances from the bazaar keep on a full average scale. Coals are unaltered. There are now no sellers of any earlier shipment than December.

Exchange to-day has been quiet and for demand the banks have reduced their drawing rate 1-32d., although nominally keeping their buying price naltered. We say nominally as ready bills are so scarce that for a fair amount of approved paper a special rate would probably be obtainable. Reuter quotes Bar Silver in London back at 50⅝d. but private advices have not altered from that. For ready bills we quote :—

Bank Bills on demand			1s. 7⅜d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic		1s. 7 11-32d.	"
Do.	Three Months' Sight		1s. 7 17-32d.	"
Credits	do.	do. do.	1s. 7⅝d.	"
Francs	do.	do. do.	2·06⅞ to ⅝	"

Government Paper is firm with an upward tendency. Fours are now inquired for at Rs. 99 5-16 and Fours-and-a-half have advanced to Rs. 102⅝.

Shares are dull and generally unchanged. Spinning Mills are Rs. 2½ to Rs. 5 better in Alliance, Manockjee Petit and Oriental, and Gordon Mills are Rs. 10 better at Rs. 285 on the strength of a report that the company is to be reconstituted.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

—	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	14 p.ct.	760
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	1 do.	860
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	630
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	all	6 do.	118
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ do.	£50
National Bank of India	37,330	£ 250	12½	5 do.	95

PRESS COMPANIES.

—	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
Akbar Cotton	150	5,000	2,850	Rs. 150	925
Akola Press Co.	85	500	all	Rs. 0	450
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	15 p.t.	425
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	Rs. 100	1,225
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	755	400	400	Rs. 30	335
Bellary	630	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	550
Berar Cotton Ginning and Press Co.	600	500	all	Rs. 45	590
Broach Cotton Ginning and Press Co.	1,400	250	all	..	42
Bombay Cotton Press	200	500	500		1,280
Colaba Press Co.	500	1,880	1,880	50	1,500
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	50	300	all	12	180
East India Press Co.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 150	1,275
Fort Press Co.	150	325	8 300	400	2,825
French Press Co.	300	500	all	45 p.s.	560
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	..	325
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	500	all	10 p. ct	515
Manmar Manfg. Co.	600	250	250	Rs. 40	330
Mercantile Press	1000	125	125	Rs. 7½	147½
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 30	412½
New Indian Press	2,400	125	125	Rs. 10	210
Prince of W. Press	500	......	500	100	635
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld. (Bellary.)	500	500	500	—	575
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 55	565xd
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	750	Rs. 150	1,275
Sassoon Press Co.	300	800	500	25	515
Volkart Press Co.	450	90		Rs. 65	340

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DENTAL SURGEON,
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SPECIAL NOTICE.

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NOTICE.

HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR will leave MAHABLESHWUR for GOVERNMENT HOUSE, PAREL, on FRIDAY, 31st OCTOBER, and will start on tour on WEDNESDAY, 5th NOVEMBER, according to the programme already published. During his absence, heavy PARCELS, PACKETS, and ORDINARY LETTERS, intended for HIS EXCELLENCY should be sent to the PRIVATE SECRETARY for transmission. TELEGRAMS and other urgent communications may be sent direct to HIS EXCELLENCY addressed "GOVERNOR'S CAMP."

G. H. R. HART,
Private Secretary, to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.
Bella Vista, Mahableshwur, 22nd Oct., 1884.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTH.

MERIVALE—At Karapani, Goa, the wife of Walter Merivale, Executive Engineer, W. I. P. R., of a daughter.

All Money Orders, Cheques, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1884.

The Speech from the Throne by which the new Parliamentary session was inaugurated on Thursday was a sufficiently informing document both on home and foreign affairs. Its simple announcement that a Bill for the extension of the franchise will be introduced gives no countenance to the belief that a Redistribution Bill will be laid upon the table before Parliament rises for the Christmas holidays. Yet we must not make too much of omissions from the Speech. Measures scarcely less important than a Bill for the redistribution of seats have before now been brought in without previous announcement from the Throne. The truth is that whether this Bill be introduced or not on this side of the holidays will depend upon circumstances that have not yet come into existence. It is a matter of expediency, of bargaining, and above all of tactics, and no prudent commander cares to reveal his tactical dispositions the moment that he enters the arena of conflict. The Government may yet find it politic—perhaps even necessary—to bargain with the Opposition, and for that reason they would not do wisely in showing their hands just now. Besides, it would look too much like a surrender to produce thus early in the session the scheme which Lord Salisbury has all this time been challenging them to divulge. We do not say that they will not adhere to their original plan of devoting the autumn portion of the new session exclusively to the Franchise Bill, reserving the Redistribution Bill until next year, when the other measure has been enacted and almost forgotten. But there is little beyond the fact that nothing is said in the Queen's Speech about redistribution to forbid the belief that the Government may yet make overtures for some such compromise as Earl Cowper has suggested. The Government, commanding though their position undoubtedly is, are not absolutely masters of the situation. The Opposition Lords have it in their power to force on a dissolution, strongly though their constitutional right to do this has been contested by Ministerial orators. A second refusal to read the Franchise Bill would inevitably lead to an appeal to the constituencies, and the most recent utterances of the Conservative leaders show that this refusal is neither impossible nor improbable, if the Government rigidly adhere to their programme. For whatever the true state of the case may be, Lord Salisbury and his lieutenants think that the recent appeal to the platform has shown that the constituencies, if not conspicuously in their favour, have not pronounced against them. They may be altogether mistaken in this estimate of popular opinion ; but such is their estimate, and if the Government wish to avoid a dissolution in the opening weeks of the new year, they may find it to their advantage to bring in their Redistribution Bill a good deal earlier than they originally contemplated.

The announcements respecting Egypt which are made in the Speech from the Throne are perhaps as explicit as we could well have expected them to be. When it is intimated that "most amicable relations continue to subsist between myself and all Foreign Powers," we take it that the intimation covers those Powers which declined at the recent Conference to co-operate with Her Majesty's Government in Egypt, and which subsequently protested with vehemence against Nubar Pasha's suspension—with the consent and probably at the suggestion of England—of the sinking fund. Nothing could be more remarkable than the terms in which the further intentions of Her Majesty's Government in Egypt are set forth. England, the Speech says in effect, will use her best efforts to promote the improvement of affairs in Egypt, and the Egyptian Government will support them. The terms of the announcement are perhaps not happily chosen, but they do express in a rough and very intelligible way the position in which the Governments of England and of Egypt must stand in relation to each other for some time, if any real improvement is to be looked for. Say what we will as to the necessity of seeking in Egypt itself for the means of governing the country, for the present at all events the initiative in all important operations of government must be taken by England. The time may perhaps come when the dreams of constitution makers will be realized, and when something approaching Lord Dufferin's programme may be carried out. But we seem to be no nearer to that time than we were a year ago ; and candid observers—even those who do not see something quite as bad as universal ruin in the present state of Egypt—have to admit that the country is in many respects worse rather than better for the time of tutelage that it has been passing through. The time has come for resolute action, and there is a resolute ring in the announcement in the Queen's speech which half encourages the hope that the failure of the recent Conference has proved a turning-point in the course of Ministerial policy in Egypt. Looked at in that light, there is something even in their countenancing of the recent financial decree which betokens the adoption of a better and a more courageous course of action. With much that has been said as to the illegality of Nubar Pasha's proceeding it is difficult not to concur. But at the same time we must recognize that necessity pressed very hardly indeed upon the Egyptian Treasury, that the offence was against the letter rather than against the spirit of the Liquidation Law, and that after all it was a venial one. No doubt the Egyptian Government has profited by the action to the extent of about thirty thousand pounds. But it is to be said in extenuation of its offence that it was always contemplated that the interest on the coupons being provided for, the Sinking Fund might be suspended by mutual agreement, if the necessities of the Egyptian Government rendered the step necessary. This course was suggested some two years ago, before the abolition of the Control, but it was then demurred to by the British Government, which held that both ends could be made to meet by greater economy of administration. The Mahdi not having at that time succeeded in so complicating the situation, at the Conference the Powers, France not excepted, agreed to the suspension of the Sinking Fund. What they joined France in resisting was the proposal to reduce the interest on the debt. Whether the Sinking Fund will be again suspended when the coupons are provided for, no one can say. The necessities of the Egyptian Government may compel it to act upon the precedent now set up, and it will then be seen how much or how little efficacy there is in the protests recently fulminated by France and the other Powers against the Government of Egypt and, by implication, that of England. Whatever there may be to object to in the countenancing by England of a step which from a technical point of view was decidedly faulty, the attitude of the Government on the occasion was at least satisfactory in this respect, that it indicated a determination to act independently in Egypt, with not too much regard for the views of the Powers who at the Conference refused to co-operate with England. And that determination, we take it, is implicitly announced in the proclamation of Her Majesty's intention to use her best efforts "to promote further improvement in Egypt, supported by the Egyptian Government in the difficult financial position of the country left by the failure of the Conference."

The reference to the Soudan in the Queen's Speech conveys the first definite intimation that we have had as to the objective of the Nile Expedition We now learn, what we have contended with some confidence from the first, that there is to be no expedition to Khartoum. Lord Wolseley is advancing on Dongola, with the object of General Gordon's "rescue and security, and also that of those who have faithfully co-operated with him." Even now, however, the enterprise is surrounded with mystery. If General Gordon is able to get to Dongola he will not be in need of "rescue and security," for the place is in the hands of a friendly Governor, who has beaten the Mahdi's forces, and is able to hold his own against all the rebels that are likely to get within striking distance of him. If, on the other hand, General Gordon, though able to leave Khartoum, is not able to make his way on to Dongola, how can he be either rescued or made secure by a British force that has orders only to go to Dongola ? The Queen's Speech presents us with a dilemma from which it does not seem easy to escape. As to "those who have faithfully co-operated with" General Gordon and whose "rescue and security" are also to be ensured by Lord Wolseley, what proof is there that they are in need of anything of the kind ? Their own exertions and their own bravery under the inspiring influence of General Gordon have apparently made that superfluous. With the rebels beaten back from Khartoum and Shendy and Berber, neither he nor they can be in peril. Still, the expedition is to move forward. But we have the best of all assurances that its utility will be searchingly inquired into in the House of Commons. The operations, it was announced on Thursday, will necessitate the making of further pecuniary provision, in addition to the £300,000 voted in the closing days of last session. We do not suppose that Parliament will refuse the additional vote, or even grant it grudgingly. But this time the Ministers will be asked to state more explicily than they did three months ago how and why the money is to be spent. The most genuine regard for General Gordon's heroism need not discourage inquiries of that kind. His claims upon the admiration of his countrymen are uncontested and incontestible. But although nothing could be easier to justify than a genuine relief expedition, we cannot see what justification is to be offered for an expedition for the rescue of a conquering hero. General Gordon, we all know, is anxiously awaiting the arrival of Lord Wolseley. But then it is not for his rescue that he wants the expedition, but in order to co-operate with him in some indefinite enterprise in the Soudan which is far beyond the range of our policy.

An article in one of the service magazines this month throws ample light upon some, at least, of the motives of the French in directing their operations against China so largely upon the island of Formosa. France is preparing to make more use than hitherto of Pondicherry and Mahé as coaling stations, but coal mines are as much more valuable than coaling stations as corn fields are than granaries, and the coal mines of Formosa, if they are properly worked, are very valuable. If, indeed, France means to persist in realizing her dream of an Indo-Chinese Colonial Empire, she could make no more valuable acquisition than this island upon which Admiral Coubert has gained a foothold, though his lieutenant, Admiral Lespes, has failed to do the same thing forty miles away from him. Admiral Courbet, oddly enough, has on two occasions attacked a port whose name means "coal harbour," and the importance of Kelung as a source of supply is indicated in the fact that from the Kelung mines are derived the coal used in the great naval arsenal at Foochow, as well as for the Chinese fleet. The mines, it is true, have had a chequered history, but this fact seems to stand out in the record, that as soon as their management passed out of European hands, and Chinese officials had full control of them, they became less hospitable and productive. People at Hongkong were not so long since asking how far the Kelung coal was likely to supersede the English and Australian article, so far as that coast was concerned. Now, however, Kelung coal has a bad name, and the trade had been in a bad way before Admiral Courbet made it in a worse. The latest reports state that the coal now raised there is so bad that no steamers will use it except those calling at the port. Notwithstanding all this, the belief prevails that the beautiful island, as its discoverers named it, will in time become a veritable Black Country. It will need much capital and much courage on the part of the French if, assuming that they mean to annex the island, they mean also to develop its annual resources, which, according to all accounts, are vast and valuable. The worst of it is that it is not an easy island to colonize, and that in the aborigines who people the interior the French would find neighbours at least as troublesome as the Kroumirs who were the immediate cause of the expedition to Tunis, and who have been forgotten since M. Rochefort threw doubt upon their existence.

The Bombay Medical Union have presented to the Governor a memorial on the subject of the appointment of assistant surgeons to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital. The memorialists once more recite facts with which the Government and the public must by this time be only too familiar, and they then point out—what no one, we suppose, has ever doubted—that there are several native medical practitioners who are willing to undertake for nothing the duties at the hospital for the performance of which the Town Council have proposed that two practitioners shall receive salaries of Rs. 125 per month. There is little to object to in the memorial, except that it comes rather too late in the day, and that it is difficult to see what purpose it can serve. The whole controversy has been sufficiently fought out, and no advantage is to be got by appealing from the later Resolutions of the Government to the earlier—from the opinion of one commissioned medical officer to that of another. The Government, with a sufficient body of evidence before them, have in effect pronounced the experiment of honorary assistant surgeons to be a failure, and the public, we believe, have no desire to see the question re-opened. At any rate there is nothing in the facts adduced in the memorial—all of them well known to every one who has the smallest acquaintance with the subject—which would warrant the Government in admitting that the case is one even for reconsideration, to say nothing of a reversal of a decision come to very deliberately, and after a full investigation of the circumstances.

WESTERN INDIA PAST AND PRESENT.

"A man had better have £10,000 at the end of ten years passed in England than £20,000 at the end of the ten years passed in India, because you must compute what you give for money, and the man who has lived ten years in India has given up ten years of social comfort and all those advantages which arise from living in England." (1.)

So said Dr. Johnson about a hundred years ago. But the distance to India is now shorn of half its terrors. Nobody now thinks anything of going to India. To most people, indeed, it is a mere pleasure excursion, in which, from the deck of a steamer, you can descry Egypt, and scan the peaks of Sinai and the Sierra Nevada, without the trouble of climbing up to them. The social comforts and the advantages of living in England on which Dr. Johnson based his argument now accompany you to India, where a man may live ten years, and be as healthy, as happy, and as well up in information as, perhaps even more so than, if he had never quitted his native soil. Neither do people stay so long in it as they used to do. Colonel Norman, C.B., paid a visit to England last year after an absence of thirty-eight years, but this is a rare exception, and even ten years at a time is a very long stretch nowaday's for an Englishman in India.

Even the miseries which Thackeray deplored in the "Newcomes" (2) are very much mitigated. The passage is a beautiful one, and an appreciation of the truth it contains can never be weakened as long as there are human hearts to feel, and men and women to bewail separation from those they love. Children may now, however, thanks to our better understanding the sanatory and other possibilities, remain in India for a longer time than they used to do, without prejudice to their moral, intellectual, or physical upbringing, and the distance is so abridged that the evils of divided families are reduced to a minimum.

The family relation can, indeed, never be broken without weakening the ties which God and Nature have established for wise purposes ; but the cheaper and more expeditious transit out and home has surely done something to modify all this as compared with the days of the Newcomes. The interchange of affection or interest which now finds expression each week, was formerly represented by a dreary and indefinite expanse which generally extinguished the bonds of friendship, and reduced those of relationship very often to an empty name. Blood is, however, thicker than water, and it was almost a marvel how a cycle of estrangement should sometimes be followed by a burst of affection from the fountains of the great deep.

The changes which have taken place and are still in progress in Western India have been so gradual, have come upon us so silently, and the benefits resulting therefrom are so familiar to us that they are apt to be lost sight of and, like the air we breathe, cease to be matter of observation. We have made immense strides. I need not dwell on the rise of hill stations, the growth of Municipal institutions, the introduction of pure water, the drainage and conservancy of our large towns, the creation of docks, and the great industrial development of recent times. The mere mention of them is sufficient to suggest the large additions which have been made to the comfort and happiness alike of the native and European. They have added some years to the term of human life. Small chance for longevity when anarchy prevailed and murder stalked red-handed through the land. The roads which now replace the old jungle paths render famines well-nigh impossible. At all events the abundance of one district is now available for supplying the wants of another.

The natives ought to be the last to complain of that which is not for them merely a change of *régime*, but one literally of existence, and had it not been for the European element we are safe in saying that these great alterations would never have taken place. But the fiat has gone forth : they shall not build and another inhabit, they shall not plant and another eat, for as the days of a tree are the days of my people. The truth of all this is apparent to any one. Go to any railway station in Guzerat, and there on an early morning watch the villager or day labourer on the way to his appointed task. Not downcast or down-trodden is he, but well slept and well fed, with a sleek and a blythe countenance, he trudges merrily along, and if you are out at daybreak in Bombay, you may see the cooly or hammal proceeding to his work with elastic step, lilting some refrain he has picked up in his childhood in the far off plains of the Dekhan or the old hills of Rutnagherry, a condition of things you will search for in vain in the annals of Sivaji or the Peishwas. The Englishman in India has in this century what he had not in the last, a strong and a stable Government of his own, which can protect his life and property, and free him from sudden and wild alarms by day and by night. He can move about voluntarily whenever and wherever he pleases. He cannot, indeed, defy the laws of nature or eliminate heat from the tropics, but he can by means of ice assuage its baneful effects, and by change of residence from one place to another can so temper the conditions of climate as to make life here, not merely endurable, but as good in many cases as if he had been in England. To the native there is now all the difference in the world, for be he rich or poor the bondman is now the freeman, he to all intents and purposes being formerly the goods and chattels of his master, by whatever name that master might be called. This much has the native, but he has more. He has been put in the path of progress, for the operations of law and good government which have spread themselves over the country, has been not merely to punish the criminal, but to prevent his manufacture. And thus we see in India the deterring effect made manifest by a great reduction in the number of outrages on life and property, compared with former times either under their own administrations or under ours.

Indeed, the dangers are all the other way, for it depends on the intelligence of ransomed peoples whether such great institutions as trial by jury, liberty of the press, municipal institutions, freedom of worship, and right of association become a blessing or a curse. They are either good or bad as the people who possess them are intelligent or otherwise. And here we may remark that it is a common mistake to suppose that Bombay, having a crowd of desperadoes within its walls, was founded by them. This is not the case. It was in no sense founded by the dregs of England, nor by the scum of Scotland. The men who colonised Bombay, at least those of them who have left their mark on its history, were gentlemen, some of them by birth and almost all by education. Child was a member of one of the most influential families in England. Oxenden, as we may still read on his mausoleum, was *vir sanguine splendore*. James Forbes was the grandfather of Count Montalembert. Charles Forbes was the friend of the Duke of Wellington. But from Gerald Aungier, who was a brother of Lord Aungier who died in 1678, to Mountstuart Elphinstone, who could trace back his lineage to a time ere the names of Magellan or Da Gama had been heard of in the eastern seas, you will find that many of the prominent men on this side of India were of good family, and that not a few unconsciously took their stand as promoters of that civilisation of which we now reap the benefits. But what does it matter ?* Fraser and Bouchier were no doubt very quiet men in Surat and unknown to fame, but they sent those manuscripts to Europe, an inspection of which was the first thing to stimulate the zeal of Anquetil Du Perron in his Zoroastrian researches. Boone may have been second-rate, but he was the first to send drawings of Elephanta to England. Boden, a Bombay Colonel, founded the Sanskrit Professorship which bears his name, and it requires no great knowledge of the language to see in the Latin inscriptions of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries which remain to us in Surat and elsewhere that our early colonists carried with them the scholarship of Europe to the far off plains of India. And here we may be permitted a word for the Nabob on his return home. He always got less than he expected, and sometimes less than he deserved, for did not Meg Dods at St. Ronan's well hurl at his head that he had been instrumental in raising the price of poultry for miles around ? He was the fossil man of the eighteenth century, and people stared at him as they would have done at one of the seven sleepers of Asia with an antique coin in his pocket trying to purchase his dinner in the streets of Ephesus.

But you must remember his condition during the years of his exile, and remembering this you will cease to wonder at it. The state of loneliness from his fellow-countrymen in which he was placed exposed him to vices in a way the average modern Anglo-Indian has little conception of, and when we hear from a Bombay pulpit a moral drawn to his discredit, as if we were the men and wisdom would die with us, we little think of our own safeguards from vice, in the law and police which now surround us, the foundations of which were not even laid in those dismal times, when the mighty factors of our civilisation, the educationist and the minister of religion, were awanting. Nor need we claim for the early settler in Western India more than we would for his brother at home, for the English gentleman of the eighteenth century, even on his own soil, was by no means a pattern of virtue and sobriety.

But though the family and domestic life of England, as we understand them, which prevail in India at the present day had a very feeble existence in the eighteenth century ; though the man of that period, for the most part, lived *en graçon* ; and though no benign ray of female influence shone in their bungalows, it is well to remember that they did not for these reasons fall into the supreme evil of the Portuguese, and perpetuate that drama which is being acted out in our own times, when the sins of the fathers have been visited on the children to the third and fourth, yea even to the tenth generation. No more melancholy offshoot exists in the physical history of man. But the English had little to do with it. In fact, fewer *mesalliances* were made by them in Western India than in any of the Presidencies of this great peninsula. By their fruits ye shall know them. The English are an exclusive race, and this exclusiveness has been and is yet the cause of great evils ; but it is a question whether these evils are not counterbalanced by the fact that it has saved us from a great, a sad, and an everlasting reproach—a reproach of which it may be said in the words of the poet :—

> Time but the impression deeper makes,
> As streams their channels deeper wear.

Foremost in the great work of colonization and regeneration was the merchant, for the merchant in India came before the soldier. The merchant first built his factory; the soldier then came and protected it. Let us consider what the English merchant gave up in coming to India, for India meant a very different thing then to what it does now. It was the giving up of home, family, and friends, and everything comprehended in the words; it was the giving up of religious privileges, which to many men and some of the best of men are the be-all and the end-all of existence ; it was the giving up of political life, for what influence could the units sparsely scattered over the coasts of Western India have on the governing body in England or the political life of any European State ? In more senses than one did he exchange for the drugs of India the sterling money of Europe (3).

If a man belonged to any of the learned professions, he had to content himself with the knowledge he had acquired at college, or with such stale driblets of science as came from Europe, twelve months old, by way of addition to his stock in trade. But in many cases there was no such addition, and the knowledge, or such of it as survived, became stereotyped on the plains of India, as on the day he left his father's house or emerged from the portals of his *alma mater*.

Without wife, without children, without society worthy of the name, without libraries, without a daily press to keep him alive as to the on-goings of the world, what wonder if the English merchant in India sometimes drifted into bad morals or ended his days in that Golgotha of the dead which ensepulchres so many of the finest minds in the early churchyards of India. If he were a merchant of the Company, he was bound to go forward. For him there was no rest. He had to open up new markets, even though his goods were plundered by dacoits or his agents murdered by thugs. By land or sea it was all the same, for the sea was scoured by pirates and every creek sent forth its cruisers of the bloody red flag ; and thus it was by a hardihood and endurance which sometimes amounted to heroism that the foundations of the East India Company were laid.

If he were a merchant outside the Company, an interloper he was called, he was hunted down and his life made a burden to him, for no royal burgh of the middle ages, with its guilds and corporations, was hedged in with so impenetrable a barrier as the East India Company until the trade was thrown open to the public. (4.) The story of the interloper's career in all its phases of fine and imprisonment lies before us in the pages of Alexander Hamilton.

It was in vain that overland routes were projected to render England more accessible than by the Cape of Storms. Sir Eyre Coote when in Bombay in 1771 busied himself with preparations for that journey across the Babylonian Deserts of which he gave Dr. Johnson the account at Fort Augustus, a journey where his camels subsisted for five days without water. (5) He was more fortunate than M. St. Germain, of whom Volney tells us that in 1779—(these were the days of the Mamelukes)—accompanied by some English officers, he had the temerity to take his silks and diamonds by way of Egypt. The party were one after another all destroyed but himself. In the middle of the desert of Suez he was set upon by the Bedouins, and escaped to Cairo, naked and wounded. That was the end of one abortive attempt to open up the overland route, but it is well to remember that one hundred years ago, and fifty years before the time of Waghorn, English ships waited at Suez for cargoes which never came.

How did the merchant succeed ? For us *circumspice*, for *him* it was somewhat different. The Spaniards had a saying in the eighteenth century that he who would bring home the wealth of the Indies must carry the wealth of the Indies with him. They were right in the eighteenth and not altogether wrong in the nineteenth century, for who will say that outside capital is awanting or not wanted in our days in India ?

The truth is that the wealth of India in these days was altogether fabulous, and a close investigation by one who was competent to do so (6) results in showing that her merchants were far from being successful, even judged by the standard of the present day. There was but one alternative—make money or die. And most of them died. The arrival of a limited number of Nabobs in England, whom you could count on your fingers, gave a false and exaggerated impression of India, and the money to be made there which is not justified by the facts. In the twenty years between 1755 and 1777 two persons only returned to England from the Bombay Presidency with fortunes acquired in the service.

Richard Bourchier, who served twenty-three years and was Governor of Bombay nine years, died insolvent. So did John Spencer, the rival of Clive, after enjoying the most lucrative posts in Bombay and holding for a time the Government of Bengal. And Charles Crommelin. Governor of Bombay for seven years, was content in his old age to accept a subordinate office at Goa, after forty years' service.

Sooth to say, the merchant of these days had some advantages for which he ought to have been thankful, but I daresay he never looked upon them in the light of mercies. He had the week which followed the despatch of his mail in which to dispose of himself holidaywise. He had a virgin soil to work upon, and little competition, as no native had as yet opened up direct communication with Europe, or dared to cross the Kala Pani. When he was a remitter he could command 2s. 6d., and was not the least surprised when he received 2s. 9d. for his rupee. Though the usance was long, and the return on his goods equally so, he had generally [illegible] ventures, often only one, to engage his attention, instead of the thousand and one interests which rack the modern brain. He was not disturbed by telegraphy or the Suez Canal, those giant progenitors of competition which have made all the world your next door neighbours, and which still mock at the projects of modern [illegible]rise. The even tenour of his way was not inv[illegible] shall we say—by an army of brokers, for down through the eighteenth century, and long afterwards, there was no subdivision of mercantile labour, and he was his own banker, broker, [illegible] own law-adviser.

When a s[illegible] about to sail for England, Forbes or Rin[illegible]ton, who held their position *seniores priores* and in virtue of the success which had crowned their exertions, sent round to their neighbours to see what was wanted in exchange, fix the rate and the difference to be established between the buying and the selling rate, which never amounted to less than a penny per rupee, instead of the sixteenths and thirty-seconds which now exhaust the patience and profits of the trader in exchange.

The whole matter may be summed up in the Guzerati proverb of the times we are now writing of, if you only substitute India for Java :—

> "Who goes to Java never returns.
> If by chance he returns,
> Then for two generations to live upon
> Money enough he brings back."

To hunt the tiger from his lair in Salsette ; to course the hare on Malabar Hill ; to play cards and drink sack or arrack punch in a buggalow on the Tanna Creek until all was blue ; to send your sick daughter to Old Woman's Island, and go yourself to the hot spring of Bankok ; to sit and moon over some speculation to Bantam or Amboyna, on which the comfort and happiness of your families depended, and then, sick of delay, in sheer desperation deliver yourself body and soul into the hands of an astrologer ; to weary your life out for an hour under a hairdresser, so that you may appear the cynosure of neighbouring eyes in curl and bagwig at Parell or the Royal Bastion at the witching hour of sundown, or peradventure on a Sunday with meek and placid countenance, as you sat with your feet on that old cow-dung floor, gazing listlessly on, but not through the oyster panes ; to hear from the pulpit the sentence which debars you from the communion ; to read Shakespeare by moonlight on the roof of the Custom House because you could not afford the wherewithal to purchase a candle ; to drive with Bellasis of old from Breach to ballroom in a bullock gharry and return—royal—with lighted flambeaux ; and if you survived the ten or twenty years conflict to see *Hic Jacet* written over almost every friend you knew or cared about ; such were some of the environments of the Bombay merchant about 1784.

It is preposterous to ask if these gentlemen were happier than those of our own days. No two names, for example, bulk bigger in the annals of Western India than those of Child and Oxenden. They were the demigods of Bombay and Surat towards the end of the seventeenth century. And yet Child was convicted of fraud and died an outlaw of the Government he had insulted and affected to despise, and Oxenden was impeached in the House of Lords. Of what avail were Child's influential connections in England ? They could not save the splendid reputation which he had built up for himself from being dashed to pieces, could not even raise a block of rude stone to mark the place where lay the President and General of the Indies. And the Oxendens ? To be worried for ten years in the House of Lords, and have your agents in Surat and China branded with fraud and conspiracy, (7) does not conduce to happiness. There is nothing wanting in the shape of tombstone to the Oxendens to record their virtues—gigantic mousoleum, boast of heraldry, pomp of power, vaunting epitaph, and all that sort of thing. There appear to have been four brothers of them, baronets or knights of the shire. But if you read between the lines or illuminate them with the light of history, you will soon discover that the Oxendens did not sleep on a bed of roses or enjoy one tithe of the security which is now possessed by the Indian merchant of 1884.

We have spoken on the Nabobs and their time. There was no middle class in India in their day to share the loaves and fishes with them, for the Nabobs swallowed up everything

Matters are now more fairly adjusted. The three or four millions per annum which their greed and oppression wrested from suffering populations or from the princes who had made them suffer, now finds its way in the shape of profits, pensions, or wages honestly earned, and goes to the support of an industrious community, whether it be the agents who assist in carrying on the Government, or the great army outside of it, who are engaged in its commercial or industrial development. The benefits resulting from our connection with India are two-fold, for the bargain is not a one-sided one, and may be thus stated. They are first those which concern ourselves, and of which we are the recipients ; and secondly, those which have been either created or multiplied by us (and the natives themselves who are now working with us) for behoof of the people of India. India gains more than England. She gets more than she gives, for England did not require to go to India for a good Government, we had it of ourselves, what we had we gave, and it has done more good to the people of India than has ever been done before by any of her administrators. It has raised them in the scale of living and sentient beings, and added a new term to existence. Of all things that a nation can have, the most priceless possession is a good Government. The gold of Ophir or the diamonds of Golconda are not to be compared to it, nor need we go, like John Stuart Mill, as far as Asia Minor to see what a bad Government can do in converting a garden into a howling wilderness.

The people of India, no doubt, pay for good government, but they do not pay too much. I have read somewhere, for example, that the revenue of Aurungzebe was one hundred millions sterling a year. I have read also that in his days the Dekhan was little else than a howling wilderness (8). Is anybody so foolish as to imagine that if the English had not made good their footing in Western India, no other Power would have done so, and all things would have continued as they were ? If England had folded her hands as an idle spectator of events in India, many things might have occurred ; but of this you may rest assured, that in no event would there have been now a Peishwa in Poona, or probably a single native potentate in Western India. Indeed, the chances were that if the Portuguese had been allowed to extend their conquests in Western India beyond the limits of Goa in the seventeenth century, the Peishwas would never have come into existence, and another Goa would by this time have darkened with its gloomy ruins the Island of Bombay. That was your chance of a Portugese dominion in the seventeenth century.

And when Napoleon came to Suez in the end of the eighteenth century with eagle eye and an outstretched arm that threatened to embrace the world, that was your chance of another dominion founded by Napoleon, a chance neither remote nor unlikely ; but it was the will of God it should not be so, and so it came to pass that an empire was built up as we see it to-day not without the exhibition of passions and failings which are incidental to human nature, and which have left some ugly marks behind to remind us that we are fallible. But this much may be averred with truth in regard to the settlement of Western India, that whoever were the agents by which that settlement was effected, or by whatever means it was accomplished, in no single instance has the Government of England assailed liberty of worship, or that principle of free inquiry and private judgment which is the palladium of British liberty, endorsed by legislative enactment a systematic course of violence or oppression, committed the carrying on of its work to bad men or men of bad repute, or either knowingly or wilfully acted with injustice to the people of India.

J. D.

(1) Boswell's Johnson, 1779.

(2) The lords of the subject province find wives there, but their children cannot live on the soil. The parents bring their children to the shore and part with them. The family must be broken up. Keep the flowers of your house beyond a certain time and the sickening buds wither and die. In America it is from the breast of a poor slave that a child is taken ; in India it is from the wife, and from under the palace of a splendid proconsul.—Thackeray's *Newcomes*.

* Many could say with Cowper :—
My boast is not that I deduce my birth
From sceptre'd kings or princes of the earth.

(3) Sir James Mackintosh.

(4) 1814.

(5) Johnson's Tour to the Hebrides.

(6) John Jardine, Judicial Commissioner in Burmah. Government minute on Civil Fund.

Petition and appeal of William Love, John Buckworth and William Rawsterne, Executors of Edward Browne deceased : Thomas Breton, Edward Pearce, Thomas Pearle, Simon Debboe, James Citherow, Judith Sayon, widow, and Nathaniel Setton, Executors of Abraham Sayon, deceased ; George Robinson and Thomas Noell, Executors of Sir Martin Noell, deceased ; Thomas Noell and Martha his wife, administratrix of Nathaniel Spemes, deceased ; John White and Abigall Bush, executrix of Abraham Bush, deceased.

Appeal from a decree in Chancery of Nov. 3, 1663, founded on a report of referees touching the accounts of a trading voyage undertaken for petitioners as a joint stock to China and Surat. Petitioners allege fraud and conspiracy among their agents abroad, and pray that Sir Henry and Sir James Oxenden, Thomas Atkins and Sir George Blundell may be ordered to answer.—L. J. XII., 591 annexed.

(*a*) 19th Jan., 1673-4. Petition of appellants, praying that service of the order to answer on the wife of Thomas Atkins, in lieu of her husband, may be good service, and that Sir Henry and Sir James Oxenden may be required peremtorily to answer.—L. J. X. II., 611.

(*b*) 22nd Jan., 1673-4. Answer of Sir George Blundell. Knows nothing of the matter, not having been a party to the previous actions. Is only administrator *de bonis non* of Sir Christopher Oxenden, in consequence of a debt assigned to him. Has not yet discovered any assets. Prays to be dismissed with costs [Brought in this day M. S. Min. of date. *See* L. J. XII, 615.]

(*c*) Jan. 23, 1673-74.—Answer of Sir Henry Oxendon and Sir James Oxenden. Sir Henry denies that he is executor of Sir George Oxenden, but Sir James, as such executor and alone, is interested in the estate. The decree was fair and equitable, and was made on merchants' accounts, and according to the customs of merchants' in reference to proceedings between them and their agents. The reference was by consent, nor can the petitioners allege fraud. The referees were heard in co[illegible] to give the reasons for their certificate, which cann[illegible] now be done, as some of them are dead, and their reasons not expressed on the certificate. Pray to have the benefit of their decree. L. J. XII. 615 (For proceedings on the hearing, See M. S Min. Toby 5, 9, 11, and 16.)

Ninth Report of the Royal Commission on Historical Manuscripts Part II, presented to both Houses of Parliament by command of Her Majesty, 1884.

(7) 1673, Oct. 30. Love v Oxenden.

(8) It did not want personal administration, as Aurungzebe was never absent from the Deccan during the last twenty years of his life.

TELEGRAMS.

THE EDUCATION COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCT. 24.

An important Resolution has been issued in the Home Department dealing with the recommendations of the Education Commission appointed in February, 1882, under the presidency of Dr. W. W. Hunter, C. S. I., and with the views of the Secretary of State, the Governor-General in Council, and local Governments in India upon these recommendations. The tenour of the Resolution may be briefly summarized as follows. The Resolution itself will appear in a forthcoming *Gazette.* No legislative action will be at present taken, as local Governments unanimously deprecate the necessity of it, and existing local laws are deemed sufficient.

Regarding the provision of funds, the Governor-General is glad to find that local Governments are alive to the necessities of the case, and are ready to do what they can to meet them. The Government of Bengal proposes an additional expenditure of fourteen lakhs per annum, rising to that maximum by increments in nine years. Madras and the Central Provinces pledge themselves to set aside five per cent. of provincial incomes, the increase in Madras expenditure being about seven lakhs per annum. Bombay promises to increase its allotments as funds permit. The Punjab declines to increase its present expenditure. In all provinces towns are expected to contribute more largely. The cess contribution is rising, and private donations have established colleges at Jubbulpore and Nagpore. The Resolution points out that in Bombay, the Punjab, and some other provinces private munificence has been very prominent; and the Government of India feels sure that there will be no fallig off in this respect. Local Governments are urged to supplement this increased local effort by a more liberal policy in regard to educational expenditure, although the Supreme Government is aware that no development was contemplated on the conclusion of provincial contracts, under which education is purely a provincial charge; and accordingly the Supreme Government will entertain, if reasonable, any application for assistance from local Governments that may not be able to increase their expenditure on education. Local self-governing bodies, it is hoped, will be prepared hereafter to provide further funds for the extension of education as circumstances from time to time allow.

As regards the inquiry and recommendations of the Education Commission generally, the Governor-General declares that on the whole the educational advance made since the despatch on this subject in 1854, which was the charter of Indian education, has been everywhere great and encouraging, but the vastness of the field still to be occupied is distinctly recognised. The Governor-General in Council entirely approves of the principles laid down by the Commission in referring to indigenous education, and points out that while Municipal and rural funds should aid these schools fresh primary schools should not be opened by a local board when the object can be effected by aiding existing indigenous schools. The Governor-General and the Secretary of State also entirely concur with the Commission as to the policy of recommendations regarding primary education, and at the same time strongly deprecate any idea that the Government of India wish in any way whatsoever to hinder or check the progress of middle or higher education. It is only hoped that secondary education may for the future be made more self-supporting. Local Governments approve of the bifurcation of studies recommended by the Commission, one course of the high school curriculum leading to the university, the other course to commercial or non-literary pursuits. His Excellency is glad also to observe that local Governments are preparing to give effect to the suggestions of the Commission with a view to establishing a sound system of scholarships; and it is remarked that this is a matter to be specially settled in communication with the managers of aided school.

The Governor-General in Council dissents from two of the recommendations of the Commission, namely, the suggestion that a moral text-book should be drawn up "based on the fundamental principles of natural religion," and that lectures should be delivered to college class "on the duties of a man and a citizen." It is hoped that the suggestion that local conferences of educational officers be shortly held should forthwith be carried into effect, and Government expresses its willingness to see the plan of a permanent consultative board tried by one or other local Government.

Generally with regard to recommendations concerning advanced education, the outcome of them is commended by the Secretary of State and the Government of India to all local Governments for final and full acceptance. Briefly, the outcome is as follows:—That for all kinds of advanced education private effort should in future be increasingly and mainly relied on, and that every form of private effort should be systematically encouraged in certain ways duly set forth and generally tending to the encouragement and assistance of privately managed institutions and to the transference to bodies of native gentleman of State-maintained institutions where these can be so transferred without detriment. That the improvement and extension of private institutions shall henceforward be the chief care of the Educational Department is the policy received both by His Excellency in Council and the Secretary of State, and local Governments, it is hoped, will give real effect to it. The Resolution concludes with an expression of thanks of the Secretary of State to the president and members of the Commission, official and unofficial, for the very important public service they have rendered.

FALL OF SNOW AT SIMLA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCT. 24.

Snow has fallen heavily at Simla, thunder and lightning accompanying the fall.

AFFAIRS IN AFGHANISTAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCT. 24.

The Governor of Kandahar has received orders to establish a post of six sowars at every eighteen miles distance to maintain postal communications between the Frontier Delimitation party and India. The Governors of Herat and Ghazni have received similar orders.

An outbreak of serious fever is reported from Kandahar which has occasioned heavy mortality amongst the troops, and laid up the Governor and the commander of the forces.

No news has been received from Colonel Ridgeway's party since they left Galicha on the 12th to cross the desert to the Helmand.

ROYALTY IN KASHMERE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SRINUGGUR, OCT. 24.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught left the Lidar Valley, where they have been since the 14th instant, and started for Jummo and Meerut on the 22nd, going over the Banibal pass yesterday. The Duke has not had much sport. The weather has been splendid—cloudless skies daily; the climate is delightful, the thermometer being at 64° in the day and 50° at night. This afternoon the weather became suddenly strong, a high wind blowing heavily. Clouds are gathering over the Pir Panjal range, where snow is falling.

THE LATE GENERAL SANKEY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, OCT. 24.

It seems to be doubted whether the Genera Sankey, C. B., who is dead is the late head of the Madras Public Works Department, or his elder brother, Lieut.-General William Sankey, C. B., who served through the Crimea, and lived in Tipperary.

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

It is understood that in reply to an offer made by the Governor, Mr. H. St. A. Goodrich has consented to accept the vacant seat in the Legislative Council.

THE BLAVATSKY CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. Gribble, lately retired from the Civil Service, has published a report on the Blavatsky correspondence. After a careful examination, he concludes that there is strong reason to believe that the letters are genuine.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE ADDRESS.

LONDON, OCT. 24.

The House of Lords, after a short debate, voted the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne.

THE STATE OF OUR NAVY.

Mr. Gladstone, replying to a question in the Commons, said that the Admiralty had for some time past been examining into the condition of the Navy, and that a statement on the subject would be made in November.

THE BRUNSWICK SUCCESSION.

The Duke of Cumberland has issued a proclamation claiming to be the hereditary successor to the Duke of Brunswick.

THE EGYPTIAN ARMY.

CAIRO, OCT. 23.

As soon as the proposed reductions in the Egyptian Army take place all the British officers except ten will resign.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, OCT. 23.

The Anchor Line steamer *Persia* left here for Bombay this afternoon.

SUEZ, OCT. 23.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer *Indus* arrived here from Bombay on the morning of the 21st.

The Anchor Line s. s. *Nubia* left here for Bombay this afternoon.

ADEN, OCT. 23.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Kangra,* outward bound for Bombay, Kurrachee, and Malabar Coast, left here yesterday evening.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, OCT. 23.

Total week's sales of cotton	78,000	bales.
" " " Surats	0,000	"
" " Imports of Cotton	76,000	"
" " " Surats	8,000	"
" Stock of Cotton	470,000	"
" " " Surats	171,000	"

LONDON, OCT. 23.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

The London Cotton market has been quiet but steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	4½
The Manchester market has been quiet.	
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	80¼
4½ " "	82⅜
3 " Consols for account	100⅞
3½ " Sterling Loan	103¼
4½ " French Rentes	109
Bar Silver	50⅜

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Reserve of notes and gold and silver coin in the Banking Department combined, £10,600,000; increase, £300,000.

Bills discounted, £21,500,000; increase, £200,000.

Bullion, total amount in Banking and Issue Department combined, £20,600,000; increase, £100,000.

The proportion of the reserve to the liabilities is 37 per cent.

Arrivals—County of Cardigan and Recta.

At to-day's meeting of the Municipal Corporation a motion will be made by Colonel Merewether, seconded by Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, for a parting address to be presented to the Marquis of Ripon on his resignation of the Viceroyalty of India.

We hear that the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company are about to erect offices of their own. The building will occupy the vacant spot between the Cathedral High School and the John Connon High School, and will be designed by Mr. John Adams.

The order of the Goa Government for the investment of all moveable capital belonging to the village communities and religious associations was considered a step in the right direction. The rate of interest upon loans, fixed by Government at 6 per cent., has been, however, an obstacle to the money being applied for by persons intending to negociate for advances. As a natural consequence the capital remained locked up in the coffers of the associations. By a recent enactment the rate of interest has been reduced to 5 per cent., which will give an impetus to investment by circulating the capital. This is much needed to meet the increasing expansion of the trade which is being created by the expected opening of the railway line.

The total rainfall at Egutpoora this season had reached 161 inches on Wednesday evening.

Mr. Kaye, Commissioner of Jhansi, on return from furlough succeeds to the Commissionership of Agra.

Mr. C. W. Bolton, Officiating Magistrate and Collector of Pubna, will, on being relieved of that appointment by the permanent incumbent, revert to his own appointment as one of the Under-Secretaries to the Government of Bengal. When this takes place, the *Englishman* states, Mr. H.H. Risley, who has been officiating as an Under-Secretary, will be placed on special duty in connection with his former work of compiling a history of the different castes and native occupations throughout Bengal.

With reference to the new importations of Arabs and ponies, the *Asian* hears from Bombay that, relatively, the prices of the ponies far exceeds that given for the very best of the horses, though amongst the latter there are several that ought to make a name for themselves on the Indian turf.

A short time ago there were imported into Shanghai by a steamer from England four casks. They were passed through the Customs as merchandise, and when the Examiner at the lower end of the Associated Wharves went to ascertain the particulars of this merchandise, he was rather taken aback on finding that the casks contained torpedoes already loaded. There were forty-eight of these torpedoes, which had wire attached to them ready for firing off. They appear to be electric torpedoes for land mines, and are about the size of 56 pound cannon balls. The *North China Herald* mildly suggests that inquiries ought to be made as to who shipped these dangerous explosives as "merchandise."

The destructive typhoon reported from Japan last month is regarded as the most severe since the memorable storm of 1874. Its effects were felt alike on shore and at sea. A report from Kurashiki, Bichiu, states that a strong storm from the south prevailed on the night of the 25th ult. which destroyed an immense extent of crops, all kinds of trees, with the exception of pines, being blown down. On the sea coast especially, the disaster was appalling, five hundred houses being floated away, and the loss of life being frightful. Official investigation up to the 30th ult., shows that at least eighteen hundred persons were killed. At a place called Yobimatsu when the last mail left dead bodies were daily being found among masses of furniture, houses, and trees which were collected there by the floods.

The police force at Shanghai is evidently in a parlous state. It contains at the present moment more inspectors and sergeants than there are constables. One of the local papers in announcing that three more of the constables newly imported from England are missing, sarcastically remarks:—It is about time for the Captain-Superintendent to prepare another table showing the number of men who have left since the last return. He will no doubt be able to show that they were all men of "no occupation," that they were very bad characters, and that the Council is to be congratulated on having lost a great deal of money over the scheme. "Waifs and strays," who are now being picked up, leave the force as soon as they get the chance of a better situation. Still the "market quotation for constables" remains at $40.

The London correspondent of an Irish journal writes:—"Only the other day, it seems, a sentry-post at the Government offices in St. James's Park was discontinued after some twenty years of needless vigilance. Some time about 1864 a military Commission sat in a back building abutting on the park. In order to mark the solemnity of the occasion they clapped a member of the rank and file upon the entrance which was thus held at the point of the bayonet from ten till four o'clock. The Commission accomplished its work, which was, no doubt, to draw up a Report, which was relegated, as such documents are, to the pigeon-holes of the Department moving in the matter. Anyway, the Commission disappeared, but the sentry remained. Two decades passed away, and still Thomas Atkins, with his red coat, his fixed bayonet, and his twenty yards of sentry-go, paced up and down, up and down the brief parade fixed by his superiors. There was nothing to guard, and he guarded it. He had been forgotten, in fact."

Sixty-nine of the inhabitants of the east and west Northdown Hamlets, situated near Margate, have been poisoned by eating shrimps. The hamlets comprise twenty-two houses, at eighteen of which shrimps were delivered, and fourteen out of these eighteen families were attacked. It appears that the four families which escaped boiled their shrimps separately, and from the fact that they experienced no ill effects after eating them, it has been conjectured that the mischief had arisen from the vessel in which the others were boiled. It is stated, however, that the pan was perfectly clean, and that metallic poisoning is not to be suspected, and this is somewhat corroborated by the fact that a member of one of the four families which escaped states that she saw some fungus upon the shrimps, which she cleared from them previous to having them boiled. One of the victims has since died, and it is the opinion of Dr. Robinson that death was accelerated by eating the shrimps, even if this did not actually cause death. The doctor has also expressed his opinion that shrimps are now not healthy, being out of season.

Some curious reminiscences of work in one of Her Majesty's dockyards are contributed to a home paper by a mechanic of the management. He says:—

The actual foreman was called a "leading man," but there were also foremen, assistant foremen, first, second, and third engineers, and an admiral. The chief engineer was rarely seen more than once a day—his hour was known, and his approach announced by scouts, so that the "leading men" were never seen drinking rum by him though they were not infrequently quite drunk with spirits from the ships' stores, in return for which it was said they gave the ships files and other tools belonging to the dockyard. Occasionally the admiral came round; the chief accompanied him, the second and third engineers, the foreman and assistant foremen, the leading men, and the messengers bringing up the rear. It was during one of these rounds, as the story runs, that the admiral asked the chief what some part of an engine lying on the floor was for. The engineer did not know either the name or the purpose of the article, upon which the admiral said he had better have their names hung up on the different parts of engines. This was done and (if there is any truth in the story), every detail had its name and the name of its ship painted on a board and hung on it—as "Carrion Crow Condenser," "Tom Cat Propeller." The men carried out the idea a little further, and the baulks of timber had chalked on in large letters "Piece of Wood," the broom was chalked "Besom," and so on.

MILITARY NEWS.

Colonel H. P. De H. Larpent, Bengal Staff Corps, has been transferred from Rawal Pindi to Delhi for general duty.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. A. Way, late D. A. A. G., Eastern Frontier District, has been posted to Jubbulpore for general duty.

Captain W. Christie, Paymaster, 18th Hussars, has been allowed to exchange into the 2nd Battalion Norfolk Regiment with Major G. Shields.

Quartermaster Sergeant William Speak, 2nd Battalion East Yorkshire Regiment, has been gazetted Quartermaster, *vice* C. J. Knott, deceased.

Major G. R. Gambier, J Battery 2nd Brigade Royal Artillery, Allahabad, has been ordered to proceed to Meerut to join the E Battery A Brigade Royal Horse Artillery.

Lieutenant G. Wright, I battery 1st Brigade Royal Artillery, having exchanged with Lieutenant P. J. R. Crampton, O Battery 4th Brigade, has been ordered to proceed to Barrackpore to join.

The 2nd Battalion Royal West Surrey (The Queen's) Regiment left Subathu on the 20th inst. *en route* for Cawnpore, at which station the battalion is expected to arrive on the 5th December.

The J Battery 2nd Brigade Royal Artillery leaves Allahabad on the 1st November for Rawul Pindi by march route, and will probably arrive at its destination in February next.

The B Battery 4th Brigade Royal Artillery leaves Rawul Pindi on the 1st November by march for Meerut *viâ* Jhelum, Jullunder, and Umballa, and is expected at its destination on the 26th December.

The Government of India have approved of the conversion of the Farakhabad Volunteer Rifle Corps into garrison artillery, retaining their rifles in possession, and using the armament and range of the Futehgarh Fort.

Consequent on the departure for England of Captain Leighton, the following officers of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers have been formed into a Committee of Paymastership:—Major F. E. Shepherd and Lieutenants Lyle and Cole.

It having been brought to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief's notice that in some cases arrangements have been made with the railway authorities for the use of wagons and trucks for training the mounted branches of the service in railway embarkation, general officers commanding divisions and districts have been called upon to do the same at the stations within their command, and to report at an early date whether it can be done or not.

The *Pioneer* states that acting upon urgent medical advice, Colonel Chapman, C. B., Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief, will proceed to England in February next, and resigning his appointment join the home establishment. Public expectation, continues the Allahabad paper, would naturally point to Lieutenant-Colonel Gossett as his successor, but it seems more than probable that before that time Colonel Gossett will have succeeded to the command of the Dorsetshire Regiment, by Colonel Hughes, now on sick leave, being unable to return.

THE NEW CHURCH AT PARELL.

The new church at Parell, which is shortly to be consecrated by the Bishop of Bombay on his return from Aden, is an elegant structure in the style of architecture known as perpendicular Gothic. It is situated in a quiet little spot about a couple of minutes' walk from the Parell station on the G. I. P. Railway, and as it has been built principally for the benefit of railway employés, both the G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Companies have contributed largely towards the outlay. The funds have been supplemented by private subscriptions, and the Government, besides granting a free site for the church, have given substantial proof of their interest in the undertaking by making a handsome donation of Rs. 7,000. The total cost of the building will come to about Rs. 40,000. The work was designed by Mr. John Adams, the Architectural Executive Engineer and Surveyor to Government, and has been carried out under the supervision of Khan Bahadoor M.C. Murzban, the Executive Engineer of the Presidency. The walls are of blue stone, the coigns and arches being of Porebunder stone. The front of the principle gable is surmounted by a beautifully carved cross, and the ornamentation which adds to the beauty of the rear gable is a handsome finial, also made of Porebunder stone. The total length of the building from end to end is 104 feet, and the greatest breadth is about 54 feet. The nave is flanked by high diamond-cut glass windows, admitting sufficient light and air, and it will provide accommodation for 200 persons. The vestry is to the north of the chancel, and there is an organ chamber to the south. The roof is of circular ribs of teakwood with carved spandrels, and is covered with Mangalore tiles. The belfry tower, which according to the original design was to be built over the nave roof in the centre of the building, will be constructed on a separate spot adjoining the entrance porch. H. E. the Governor has from the beginning evinced a lively interest in the church, and has subscribed Rs. 2,000 towards the funds, besides presenting an organ in memory of Lady Fergusson.

THE EDUCATION COMMISSION REPORT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—May I take the liberty of asking through your columns if it would not be an act of justice and of courtesy on the part of the authorities to supply copies of the report of the Education Commission to the witnesses who took the trouble to answer questions and give evidence in person before the Commission? If the general report is already disposed of, cannot the Government spare a few copies of the provincial report?

A WITNESS.

THE INDORE LAW-SUIT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

INDORE, OCT. 22.

On looking over my notes of the previous proceedings in the case of Raghowjee Lalchund, I find that the evidence of five witnesses remained to be reported. These were:—(1) The re-examination of Wamanrao Yadow, in which there was nothing of any moment, except that he explained some of the inconsistent passages of his evidence. Another witness was Balvant Luximon. He was an attesting witness on the so-called darkhast exhibit K. He stated he went up to where Badridas and Narayandas were, and at the instance of Wamanrao, who was his friend, but no relation. He stated that Badridas's signature had already been made on exhibit K; that Narayandas's was made after he went up; and that he made his own attestation at the request of Badridas. This witness appeared to have completely sustained himself in the course of a severe cross-examination. The third witness was Shaik Yakoob, whose re-examination was reserved. He stated that from his knowledge of the Parsee daftar he knew that whenever any letters in Persian came from the Residency, the head munshi took them to His Highness, or sent them with the naib-munshi, for orders thereon from His Highness. He also explained the meaning of certain of his statements previously made. The fourth witness was Bulvant Trimbak, a second assistant in the fadnavasi department. He stated that he had been ordered to select papers relating to the money transactions of Rajabhau Fanse with sowcars. There were 10 or 15 men employed in the search. He identified exhibit A as well exhibits B to E as found in the search. The last witness examined was Balkrishna Mulhar, a pleader in the courts here. He stated that he was entrusted with the examination of some of the papers, and that he found in one of the packets documents marked exhibit B. With regard to A he was not sure. It might be, he said, one of the papers found by him. In the cross-examination, he was not shaken.

The case was resumed this day, and the same pleaders as before represented the parties.

The first witness examined was Madhavrao Gopinath, clerk, chitnisi department. He stated that Rajabhau Fanse was a Karbhari at Indore up to 1848, and that Rajabhau Fanse was removed from the office because his conduct was most improper towards His Highness. He was sent away to Tarana, his jahgir mahal, in which was included Kanasa village. This jahgir was afterwards confiscated. He lived at Tarana under surveillance of Bowani Sing Jamadar. He died on 17th July, 1853. After his death Sewchund Kothare was sent from here to take charge of his property. Shamrao Narayan, under orders from His Highness, directed witness on 10th August last to examine the daftars of Rajabhau Fanse, brought from Tarana to Indore and lodged in the chitnisi department, and look for any papers concerning the dealings of Rajabhau Fanse with sowcars of this place. Besides the witness, there were others also employed in the search. The witness found 25 papers, which he produced. The witness also produced a list of the said papers made by him at the time. The papers were then put in and numbered, with the exception of such as were copies, which were rejected. Cross-examined.—The daftars of Rajabhau Fanse have been, since the time they were brought from Tarana, kept under lock and key, along with other records. The key of the record room remained with the head chitnis so long as he was alive. After him, his successor being a minor, the key remained with the witness. The head chitnis died eleven years ago. The witness never gave the key to Narayanrao Fanse or Pachoolal. The witness himself fetched the daftars under orders from His Highness. The examination of the daftars was continued for three or four days. Balkrishna Mulhar Vakil assisted the examination on the first day. Papers were found also by other people. Neither Pachoolal nor Narayanrao were among those who examined the papers. They had no access to the daftars. They never asked the witness for the key, nor did he ever give it to them. There were in all about forty daftars of Rajabhau Fanse. Exhibit D was found on the day that Balkrishna Mulhar was present. The witness did not know who found this paper. To his knowledge there was no conversation about this paper either at the place where it was found or with His Highness. Rajabhau was wealthy. He had his own carkoons. The witness could not say if he kept any account books. He had not seen any such books in the bundles, but loose papers of account had been found among his daftars in the search. The witness was not ordered to examine before the 10th of August. His Highness did not know of these transactions before these papers were found. There was no list of Fanse's daftars. The witness was not ordered to allow either Pachoolal or Narayan Fanse to have access to the daftars. Some daftars of the fadnavisi department were destroyed by fire. Rajabhau Fanse's daftars were saved at the time. The Darbar barnisees were also destroyed by the fire.

The re-examination of this witness will be taken up to-morrow. The court adjourned at 6 p.m.

REPORT OF THE BOMBAY PROVINCIAL COMMITTEE OF THE EDUCATION COMMISSION.

The report of the Bombay Provincial Committee of the Education Commission has just been issued in the shape of an appendix to the original report. It is divided into five chapters, the first of which gives a sketch of education in Bombay prior to the despatch of 1884. The second chapter deals with the progress made between 1855 and 1881. The third and most important chapter gives a description of the actual state of education in 1882. The fourth chapter contains some useful tabular statements.

In the fifth chapter are embodied the results of the enquiries of the committee, in the shape of a general summary of the whole volume. Speaking of the increasing number of schools and students in the Presidency since the first despatch, the report goes on to say:—

Encouraging as these statistics are, it is still more satisfactory to note that the progress of education since the last census has far outstripped the advance of population. Nor is there any sign that a limit to further improvement has been reached. The cry from every province of the Presidency is for more schools, and an almost indefinite extension of primary education resolves itself into a mere question of funds. The experience of the past decade has shown that in primary cess-schools the attendance could be increased by 93 per cent. at an increase of only 18 per cent. in the expenditure. The policy of Department has been to concentrate its main efforts on the foundations of a national scheme of instruction without neglecting the superstructure. Thus, nearly 67 per cent.* of a total expenditure of 29 lakhs is devoted to primary education, and the system is worked with such economy that the total cost of a boys' education is only Rs. 4-5-10 per annum in a cess school, where he is instructed by a competent and generally a trained master, supplied with all necessary apparatus and good school accommodation, annually examined, and able to study up to the sixth standard without the expense of leaving his own village. In higher education the policy has been to secure the greatest efficiency in the fewest possible institutions. There are only six arts colleges in the Presidency, two of which have been recently founded, and at present every district is not yet provided with its own High School. But the general efficiency of these two classes of institutions may be tested by the fact that since the year 1870 the total number of students who have passed the examination for the degree of bachelor of arts in the Bombay University is 342 or 39·22 per cent. of the total number examined while the number of pupils in the Government High Schools, who have passed the Matriculation examination during the same period, is 1,697, or 40 per cent. of the number of candidates sent up from these schools. In the examinations held last year in the lower forms of the Government high schools 87 per cent. of the students in average attendance and 44 per cent of those actually examined succeeded in passing in all heads of the standards under which they were presented.

The Committee next state the broad principles by which they think the state ought to be guided in its administration of a national scheme of public instruction

When the Government first entered on its task, there existed in India certain indigenous institutions both of a high and of a low order. Speaking generally, education, whether high or low, was the monopoly of certain castes or classes. Higher education was either religious or secular, and in either case its object was special or technical. The priesthood were educated in subjects which were of little practical use to society generally, but were specially adapted to the requirements of the various religious orders. No candidate for the priesthood sought education in any matter, which would enlarge his mind or take him beyond the traditional curriculum required for his religious trade. Higher secular education was the monopoly of the Amil class in Sind, and the Brahman caste in Maharashtra. Its object was to fit the scholar for the public service, and no time was wasted on the acquisition of knowledge which seemed superfluous. In lower education, the object sought for was even more narrowly practical and technical. The commercial or industrial castes had each their own way of doing business, and the minds of their children were from the earliest age forced into the groove, in which the trade of the grown-up man would move. The memory was loaded, whilst the mind was neglected. Education or rather instruction (for in such instruction there was little to draw out the talents of the rising generation) was therefore narrow and illiberal. It was also as circumscribed in the extent as in the course of study. The exclusive right of the Brahman caste to higher education was a tradition sanctioned by religion and enforced by public opinion. In the lower grades of society also the peasantry would have considered it derogatory to their position to send their children to school. Free sons of the soil, they left the indigenous schools to the tradesman, whose life was passed in the shop or behind the counter. The essential notion of education was a practical instruction in such special subjects as would engage in after-life the attention of the school-boy, whose career was already irrevocably mapped out for him by caste, when he was born into the world. The influx of European civilization and thought necessarily worked a revolution in the object and therefore the system of education. It was considered to be the duty of the State not merely to diffuse education and break down the monopoly, but also to elevate its tone. It was possible to effect this without making instruction too ambitious or unpractical. But the extension was necessarily a work of time, and even now, in one province of Bombay, society demands a further expansion of the primary course, whilst another division is hardly raised to its level. The policy of elevating the tone of education was not confined to one class of school. A whole system of education requires a superstructure as well as a foundation, and the natural growth of man involves gradations of instruction and mental progress which create a necessity for lower, middle, and higher schools. From the first the Department of Instruction in Bombay aimed not merely at making each class of institution as complete and efficient in itself as possible, but also at co-ordering the whole scheme of education. The policy of Government, therefore, as far as we have traced it, was to extend and elevate the tone of instruction, and organize a complete scheme of education from the foundation of elementary schools to the pedestal of the University. The definition of a policy was, however, only one step in its successful development. Steady perseverance and gradual improvement, without perpetual oscillations, were equally essential. Owing to the absence of these conditions many excellent schemes have been wrecked. A whole generation must pass away before a fresh spirit can be infused into Asiatic society, and the more liberal principles, applied by the force of State-control to education, can be assimilated by all classes of the community. If the State is to withdraw from education it must withdraw from something better and higher than the narrow system which it found. It cannot, however, withdraw till its task is done. Its task is to raise indigenous institutions to its own level, and finally retire in favour of local bodies who will not relapse into the condition of indifferent and selfish monopolies which the State has endeavoured to reform and supersede.

After describing the extent to which the co-operation of the people is necessary the committee next turn to the question of indigenous schools.

INDIGENOUS SCHOOLS.

Such being in our opinion the policy of the State, we should view with the greatest regret any abandonment of the cess-school system in favour of indigenous institutions. These latter institutions are still essentially backward and illiberal. Rural society has outgrown the narrow and cramped education which the indigenous school master can afford. The present prime-minister of Baroda, Khan Bahadur Kazi Shahabudin, has stated in his evidence that rural society in Gujarath, the most practical and enterprising community in the Presidency, demands an extension of the primary school course beyond even the VIth Standard. The statistics of education in Gujarath confirm his opinion. In this division the attendance in cess-schools has doubled itself since 1874, and the higher classes of the primary schools have obtained an exceptional popularity. Mr. Giles, the Educational Inspector, estimates that, if he had funds to open schools, he could add 60,000 to the school attendance in a few months. We have therefore proposed that the Government of India should recognize its obligation to make special provision for primary education, and, if extra funds are thus provided, we would increase the number of cess-schools. At the same time we would not neglect the indigenous schools. It is our object not to lower the cess-school to the level of the indigenous school, but to raise the latter to the level of the former. The immense popularity of the cess-schools proves that the task is practicable. The State can be liberal without relaxing its broad principles of toleration, equality, and the necessity for improved teachers and methods of instruction. We entirely deprecate the system of petty doles frittered away on indigenous schools without proper inspection *in situ,* without improving the masters or the standards, and without regular and thorough examination. Still more should we deprecate any retirement from the cess-schools. Such an act would be unjust to the cess-payer, and involve a departure from the policy of the last quarter of a century, just when that policy is bearing fruit. There is abundant room in the vast field of ignorance for the operations of every possible agency, and indigenous schools will always fulfil a useful though humble function in filling up voids where there are no cess-schools, and in preparing infants for entering those schools where they are established. The views expressed by the Secretary of State in 1859, that the means of elementary education should be provided mainy by the Government, still hold good. But under influence of education society has made such rapid advances since 1859, that we are enabled to transfer the management of primary education from Government to local boards. Whilst therefore we advocate the retention and increase of cess-schools as the main agency for diffusing instruction amongst the masses, we hope that municipal and local boards will undertake their management, at first subject to the general control of the State, and ultimately on their own responsibility.

They next suggest that urban and rural primary education should be completely separated, and then state to what extent fresh legislation might be useful. The next point dealt with is that of higher education.

In higher education we have advocated the retention of high schools and colleges under the control of Government. But these institutions need not be increased without extreme caution. Private enterprise should be liberally fostered, and the scholars of aided institutions should participate in all the prizes and rewards, which the State can give. Whilst no State-school or college should be starved into inefficiency or surrendered to probable decay, the improvement of private institutions should be the first care of the State-department. The bonds between aided and Government institutions should be drawn as close possible, and the managers of the former should be invited to consider more largely that at present not merely regulations which especially affect them, such as the grant-in-aid rules, but also matters of general interest to all educational institutions, such as changes in curriculum or systems of inspection and examination.

Female education is just as briefly dealt with.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

In the matter of female education we propose that reliance upon private enterprise should not merely be confined to middle or higher education, but extend even to primary schools. Government must continue to pioneer this cause in districts where there is no private enterprise to take up the work. But in the large cities and some of the more advanced districts it should proclaim its anxiety to transfer its schools to any local bodies to whose sympathetic management it can trust. Under such management the religious difficulty will solve itself, and moral instruction can be given in the form which each community may consider best adapted for the education of the mothers of the next generation. We consider that, for the present the development of female education requires wise passivity rather than wise action. We must watch the natural development of publict sentiment in a matter which is not only a question of education, but of social reform, and further it chiefly by liberal assistance. All conditions adverse to the growth of private enterprise must be removed, and for the increase of girls' schools managed by the parents themselves we must trust to the forces of social progress and a proper appreciation of the rights of the weaker sex.

After dealing with the question of the additional funds necessary for the development of private enterprise the report concludes with the following remarks.

ADDITIONAL FUNDS.

Whilst considering the subject of legislation, we may add that the principle of not interfering too much with local development and local control is, in our opinion, one of extreme importance. We should especially regret the formation of a central department of education, or the appointment of a Director-General of Instruction for all India. We believe that the time has come for giving the precision and protection of law to the rights and liabilities both of local bodies charged with edacation, and of private enterprise; but within the limits assigned by law the development of education should be free, and intimately connected with local administration. We can conceive nothing more disastrous to the future of education in India than centralization, or any tenderey to bridge over social chasms between the various provinces of India by an attempt to contract and stereotype the educational system of each province, by uniform rules. The social, economic, and even to some extent the religious conditions of each Presidency differ so widely, that the education of the rising generation must be left to follow the natural course of events. We may merely mention, as an illustration of this truth, that the definition of primary education in Bombay differs from its definition in other parts of the empire; and whilst in the reports of one local administration the complaint is often repeated that anything but a technical education "unsettles the mind of the people," in Bombay no similar complaint is ever heard, and in one division at least here is a demand for extending the present course tof elementary instruction.

* Omitting expenditure on the University and miscellaneous items unconnected with the system of instruction. Including this extraneous expenditure the percentage is 55·09.

BELGAUM RACES.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BELGAUM, OCT. 21.

This was the opening day of the Belgaum race meeting for 1884. The results of the three events which made up the card appear below:—

Patron: Brigadier General J. Stuart.

Stewards.—H. H. the Regent of Kolhapur; H. H. Sir Desai of Savant Vadi; Col. Goodfellow, V. C., R. E.; Lieut.-Colonel Newport; N. M. Fletcher, Esq.; Major Townsend, R. A.; Lieut.-Colonel Trueman; J. Laird MacGregor, Esq.; Captain Raikes, Rifle Bgde.; J. C. Thatcher, 20th N. I.; Dr. Channer.

Judge—Colonel Trueman. Clerk of the Course—Dr. Channer. Clerk of the Scales—C. W. Gordon, Esq., C. W. Townsend, Acting Hony. Secretary.

The Belgaum Steeplechase. Rs. 400. Distance 2½ miles.

Major Townsend's c h w g Corsair, 12st. 9lbs., B. Storrie	1
Mr Peel's c b g Haphazard, 10st. 4lbs., Owner	2
Mr Preston's c a h Paul Rooney, 9st. 12lbs., Mr Lascelles	0
Mr Fletcher's b a h Sundew late Comet 9st. 7lbs., Owner	0

The Galloway Flat Race. Rs. 150. Distance ¾ mile.

Mr Melvill's g a h Minstrel, 10st. 13lbs., Mr Fletcher	1
Mr Peel's b a h Peeler, 11st. 1lb., Owner	2
Khan Bahadur's c a h Naseeb, 11st. 12lbs., Ramchurn	3
Mr Dawson's d c b mare Millie, 10st. 7lbs., Mr Joyner	0
Khan Bahadur's b a h Jamsoo, 11st. 7lbs., Mukunda	0
Mr Braganza's d c b Zebra, 10st. 6lbs., Owner	0
Khan Bahadur's c a h Barrister, 10st 9lbs., Abdul Rahiman	0
Sir Desai of Savantvadi's c c b Chieftain, 10st. 10lbs., Mr Barkham	0
Mr Wingates' g a Kerry, 11st. 7lbs., Mr Wingates	0

The Regent's Plate. Rs. 250. A Flat race for all ponies 13-2 and under. Distance ¾ mile.

Mr Preston's b a Wst-Wst, 11st. 1lb., Owner	1
Khan Bahadur's g a Desertborn, 10st. 2lbs., A. Rahiman	2
Mr Melvill's b a Bony Boy, 10st. 6lbs., Mukundar	3
Khan Bahadur's g c b mare Serola, 11st. 10lbs., Ramchurn	0
Mr Cartwright's g c b Whisky, 11st. 8lbs., Owner	0

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

Simla, Oct. 24.—The general barometric rise noticed yesterday has ceased, and been succeeded by an equally general fall. The distribution of pressures is complicated, low readings being reported from the Punjab, from the Bombay coast, and from the neighbourhood of Vizagapatam. The disturbance on the east coast is apparently undergoing further development and passing slowly north. The north-eastward wind continues variable; it is, however, generally easterly over. Northern and Central India, with a tendency to cyclonic circulation on the coast of the Northern Circars. the weather is fine in Northwestern and Central India very cloudy with general rain over Lower Bengal, Burma, and most parts of the peninsula. The temperature has decreased decidedly and generally. Rain to-day:—Saugor Island and Poona, 4 inches; False Point, 3 inches; Sholapoor and Akyab 2 inches; Silchar Masulipatam Cuddapah and Colombo, ½ inch. Previously Chitaldrug had 2 inches; Thayetmyo, ½ inch.

Floriline!—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by The Anglo-American Drug [illegible]pany, Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

THE BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION AND HOSPITAL APPOINTMENTS.

The Bombay Medical Union have presented the following memorial to the Governor of Bombay:—

That your Excellency's memorialists are the members of the Bombay Medical Union, a society composed of most of the private native medical practitioners of Bombay. Your Excellency's memorialists have read with great regret the latest resolution passed by your Excellency's Government condemning the scheme of appointing Honorary Assistant Surgeons in connection with the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital as a failure, and as a sequel to such alleged failure finally abandoning the scheme and sanctioning the appointment of paid Assistant Surgeons in their place. Your memorialists take the liberty of reminding your Excellency that the scheme in question originated with Dr. Henry Cook, the principal of the Grant Medical College, who in the year 1882 submitted a proposition recommending the appointment of Honorary Assistant Surgeons to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital. The scheme in question met with the approval of the Municipal Corporation, which resolved to give it a trial for the space of six months during which time it was found to work so well that your Excellency's Government was pleased to pass a resolution, dated 6th December 1883, thanking the Honorary Assistant Surgeons for their services and extending the trial over a period of six months. After the death of Dr. Cody the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital was placed in charge of other commissioned medical officers who expressed themselves dissatisfied with the way in which the Honorary Assistant Surgeons had discharged their duties during their incumbency and strongly deprecated the continuance of the scheme any further. Not withstanding the unfavourable opinion entertained of the services rendered by the Honorary Assistant Surgeons, your Excellency's Government after mature consideration was pleased to pass another resolution, dated 15th February 1884, re-appointing the said Honorary Assistant Surgeons for a furtherof six months. But the honorary Assistant Surgeons ill-advisedly sent in their resignations, which your Excellency's Government was pleased to accept. Your Excellency's Government after some correspondence with the Surgeon-General to which your memorialists crave leave to refer for the sake of brevity was thereupon pleased to pass a resolution dated 30th August 1884, discontinuing the scheme entirely and sanctioning the appointment of paid medical men as Assistant Surgeons in the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital. Your memorialists with great deference submit for your Excellency's reconsideration the advisability of giving the scheme a fair and impartial trial, which, in the opinion of your memorialists it has not received. Your memorialists crave the liberty to bring to your Excellency's notice the fact that there are among the body of the native medical practitioners several gentlemen who are quite willing to devote their time and services gratuitously to the interests of the Hospital, and with a due regard to the rules framed for the management of that institution. Your memorialists with due submission maintain that the scheme as now in vogue in all the large Hospitals of London and the Continent and even in the very midst of our large city, namely as the Sir J. J. Hospital and the Sir C. J. Ophthalmic Institution has worked so successfully that it has ceased to be merely an experiment, and is now a recognised adjunct of those institutions. Your memorialists are convinced that a similar success will assuredly attend the scheme if worked at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital as in other hospitals. Your memorialists, therefore, pray that your Excellency will be pleased to direct that the scheme of appointing Honorary Assistant Surgeons be tried once more in a more liberal and sympathising spirit so as to ensure its success and make it a permanent element in the management of the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.

The Memorial is signed by Mr. Atmaram Pandoorang, J.J.M.C., President, Mr. J. A. Da Gama, L.M., and Mr. Burjorji Sorabji Shroff, L.M. & S., Joint Honorary Secretaries, of the Union.

THE CASH BAZAR, LIMITED.

IMPORTANT DISCLOSURES.

An extraordinary general meeting of shareholders of the company was held yesterday at the offices of Messrs. Macfarlane and Edgelow, Rampart Row, for the purpose of passing a resolution to enable the directors from time to time to borrow money for the purposes of the company, &c. Mr. J. Macfarlane presided; and there was a good attendance of shareholders.

The chairman, before opening the proceedings, inquired if any shareholders objected to the reporters of the press being present.

Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, one of the directors, proposed that the reporters should be allowed to be present.

Mr. G. W. Read and Mr. J. Brooks saw no objection to the reporters taking notes of what transpired.

The chairman said, as no objection was made, the reporters should be asked to remain.

The chairman, after reading the notice convening the meeting and the special resolutions, said the meeting had been called to pass those resolutions; and the shareholders might naturally wish to know why they were required to be passed. At the last meeting it was arranged to increase the capital by the issue of new shares, as it was acknowledged that the capital in hand was insufficient to carry out all the objects in view and to make such profits as a company like this ought to make in Bombay. At that time certain circumstances, which had since transpired, were not known to the directors, who were then taking steps to give an opportunity to the outside public and the shareholders of increasing their interest in the company by taking up fresh shares. Before, however, the arrangement could be concluded, Mr. Benn, one of the directors who had lately returned from England, in the course of certain investigations he was making into the accounts of the company, ascertained that certain goods which had been in the shop near the Crawford Market had been sold in the month of February to a Borah for Rs. 4,500. Those goods, or a lot of goods nearly identical with them, had been valued by the gentleman who had taken stock at about Rs. 30,000. Mr. Benn brought the matter to the notice of the directors, who inquired how, in the first place, the sale came to be carried out; and secondly, how it was that the fact which Mr. Benn had discovered so late and long after the dividend had been declared and paid, and the accounts had been passed at the meeting, had not been brought to the notice of the directors by Mr. Schiller, who was then acting as manager. In the first place, the chairman mentioned how the sale had been effected. The stock was being taken by Mr. Phipson with the assistance of the shop people; and at the time the sale was recommended to the directors, the inventory of the goods had been completed; but the prices, &c., had not been made out, so that there was nothing actually in existence from which it could be ascertained, either by Mr. Phipson or the manager, what the value of the goods which they were silling was. In a concern of this sort, the directors could not by any possibility be *au fait* with all the details of the management. It seemed that they were rather behind time in filing their accounts with the Registrar, and Mr. Phipson was anxious to get the accounts pushed through and filed. Mr. Schiller considered that, instead of removing the goods at the Crawford Market shop, it was advisable to dispose of them to some one in a lot. That view of the case was also taken by Mr. Phipson, as there was great pressure of business at the time, and it would have been necessary to take away from the Fort shop, where some good business was being done, several of the best hands. Mr. Schiller proposed that the whole lot of goods should be sold to a Borah for Rs. 4,000. That amount was considered rather low, and it was afterwards raised to Rs. 4,500. Mr. Schiller issued a circular to the directors. The chairman read the circular and the minutes made thereon. He (the chairman) stated in the circular that the manager had received from a Borah named Gunny Cassum an offer of Rs. 4,000 for the goods, and asked the directors if they wished to accept the offer. Mr. Phipson, who took an active interest in the company, and who was the first to receive the circular, was inclined to accept the offer, remarking that a clearance sale would take away their best hands from the Fort shop, where they did a large business. Mr. Andrew Hay, then chairman of the board, agreed with Mr. Phipson's proposal. So did Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, and Mr. J. Westall. The circular came last to the chairman himself. He, in his minute, stated that the directors should have placed before them the cost value of the goods proposed to be sold. The value might be Rs. 10,000, he said, and he thought that a clearance sale was a good thing in a business of that sort. In the shops belonging to Mr. Watson and in shops in London, there was an annual clearance sale, although, he dared say, it would entail a little trouble. (Hear, hear.) The unfortunate thing was that Mr. Schiller, instead of sending the chairman's minute to the directors for their information, and believing that a majority of the directors were in favour of his proposal, concluded the sale with Gunny Cassum for Rs. 4,500. There was no doubt that it was in consequence of Mr. Schiller having omitted to circulate the chairman's minute that the sale was carried out at that price. In fact, he knew nothing about the sale until it was completed the next day. He asked Mr. Schiller why he completed the sale before circulating the minute. Mr. Schiller had since tried to make out that he did circulate the minute; but the chairman believed that Mr. Schiller had not done so, because it was denied by all the directors. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Schiller also told him that he did not consider it necessary to circulate the minute, because all the other directors were in favour of the sale. Directly he heard of the chairman's minute, Mr. Phipson found fault with Mr. Schiller for not having circulated it, remarking that the sale ought not to have been concluded under the circumstances. That was the history of the sale; and the chairman had nothing more to say upon the subject. The shareholders would naturally wish to be informed why these circumstances were not made known to them at the general meeting, when a dividend was proposed and passed. The chairman's answer was that the directors did not know anything about the matter. The only director, Mr. Phipson, who knew of the sale and the value of the goods did not specifically lay the figures before the board; but he gave him (the chairman) to understand that there had been a great loss on the sale. Mr. Schiller was aware of the value of the goods, but he did not bring it to the notice of the directors. The board knew nothing about the value of the goods until the matter was brought to their notice by Mr. Benn in the month of June. The next point which the directors had to consider was, in what position the company stood with reference to Mr. Meiffre, the guarantor, and the question resolved itself into, whether the loss occurred in the first or the second year of the company's existence? Further investigation showed

that the loss occurred in the second year. It had been stated that Gunny Cassum, after selling all the cream of the goods by private sale, sold the rest by auction for between Rs. 15 000 and Rs. 16,000. The board had been advised that the loss having occurred in the second year, they could not recover any part of the loss from the guarantor. Of course the guarantor was almost certain to be called upon to pay the whole amount of his guarantee for the coming year; and unless large profits were made, he would have to make good the amount. The directors never attempted to make a secret of the affair; and they did not make it public only because they did not consider it in the interest of the shareholders to do so. They afterwards telegraphed to Mr. Meiffre, proposing that he should take immediate steps to supply money for the purpose of carrying on the business efficiently, otherwise, that he, as guarantor, was likely to be a great loser. In reply Mr. Meiffre said he would be prepared to provide money if he was made a managing director and if a proper mortgage of the property was executed to him. Mr. Ernest Meiffre, who was in Bombay at the time, was advised that resolutions such as those before the meeting should be passed specially. There was some delay, but it was of no great consequence, because during the monsoon they did not do a large business. There was no one so largely interested in the concern as Mr. Meiffre, who was willing to take part in the management, and there was probably no one in Bombay who knew more about the business than he. The chairman, on behalf of himself and his co-directors, Mr. Westall and Mr. Phipson, said they would not continue on the board if any wish was expressed at the meeting that they should retire, or in case statements were made showing a want of confidence in them. They were willing to retire of their own accord if the company were to be benefited by others coming in as directors. Mr. Nanabhoy might probably have to say a few words for himself. Mr. Benn had retired from the board, but whether he was right or wrong in doing so, it was for the shareholders to judge. If any shareholders wished to speak in connection with the resolutions or to ask any questions, he would be very happy to hear or answer them.

Mr. Phipson said the chairman's statement that he valued the stock was scarcely correct. He was only present at the time the inventory was being made. He superintended the removal of the stock from three different places with a view to see that there was no theft or miscarriage. Mr. Phipson explained at some length the time it took to make an inventory of an enormous number of articles, and read a letter he had written explaining the matter to the directors. It was at Mr. Schiller's recommendation that he was for the sale of the goods in the Crawford Market shop. Owing to the extensive number of articles, the cost values could not be ascertained for some six weeks. The reason given by Mr. Schiller for recommending the sale was that the goods were lying about the ground, and were daily deteriorating.

Mr. G. W. Read asked if Mr. Phipson was paid for the trouble of valuing the stock.

Mr. Phipson said that he received Rs. 200 for the work, which took him a month day and night to go through.

Mr. Read thought that, having received the fee, it was Mr. Phipson's duty to see that such a sale was not made. He ought not to have allowed goods valued at Rs. 30,000 to be sold for Rs. 4,500.

Mr. Phipson said the articles had been lying on the ground as so much rubbish. It was being covered with dust and getting worse and worse every day. It was impossible to ascertain the value at the time.

Mr. Read said Mr. Phipson ought to have known that the directors relied upon his valuation, and he should not have allowed such a serious error to occur. He would ask what Mr. Phipson meant in advocating the sale of the goods for the amount mentioned.

Mr. Phipson said they were understood to be damaged articles.

Mr. C. Beard thought the whole affair was an extraordinary proceeding. He believed the whole blame rested on the directors. All the excuses brought forward were in no way satisfactory. The reckless manner in which the affair had been managed reflected discredit upon all concerned. The only man who came out clear in the matter was the chairman.

Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy said he hoped the shareholders would come to no conclusion without hearing him in the matter. In the interest of the shareholders he had worked actively ever since the matter had been brought to light. It was only through his exertions that more light was thrown upon it. At the meeting of the board when they discussed and settled the balance sheet, the whole affair was intentionally concealed. From subsequent inquiries he had made of the company's solicitors, it would be clear that the action he had taken in the matter was perfectly justifiable. The chairman had stated that, if the shareholders expressed want of confidence in the directors, he and others would resign; but he (Mr. Nanabhoy) assured them that, far from resigning, he would continue to promote the interests of the shareholders by remaining on the board. He was prepared to give an explanation of his conduct as a director; and if the shareholders appointed a committee or took steps to investigate the matter they would have hishearty co-operation and support. (Cries of bravo, and hear, hear.)

Mr. Westall said that if there was a want of confidence shown in him, he was prepared to resign at once.

Several shareholders said they had every confidence in Mr. Westall.

Some further discussion took place.

Mr. Nanabhoy said he was deceived by the facts being withheld from him. If he had known the proper state of affairs at the time, he would not have been a party to declaring a dividend at the last meeting.

Mr. Brooks said he did not believe that Gunny Cassum made more than Rs. 7,000 by the sale. The report that he got more had been circulated with an object.

Mr. A. Meiffre, in the course of further discussion, said he did not approve of the sale, and he would not have allowed it to take place. If anybody was a loser by the transaction, it was he himself. Mr. Meiffre said he saw no reason to doubt the honesty of his agent, Mr. Schiller.

Mr. Read.—I am very much surprised to hear you sing Mr. Schiller's praises. He has acted like a booby in the matter.

Mr. Meiffre.—I should say he has acted like a jack-ass—like a donkey. (Laughter.) He was forced into the office of manager against his wish; and he had always said he had no experience in the office.

Mr. Brooks.—If the sale had not been made, the cat would not have been out of the bag. It now appears that all the goods had been over-valued.

Mr. Meiffre said that some imputations had been made against Mr. Schiller, and some against Mr. Rustomjee, their accountant; but he did not believe them to be true. Mr. Schiller had been their indent clerk, and had shown himself to be an honest man.

Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee said that the draft balance sheet, after it had been approved by the directors, was torn up and thrown into the waste paper basket, and it was after he used threats that it was produced. Alterations had been made in it and some of the figures even had been altered. The accountant told him that the alterations had been made by Mr. Phipson.

The chairman said the discussion was irrelevant to the business in hand.

After further discussion, the chairman said it was necessary to pass at once the resolutions before them. He then proposed that the Articles of Association be altered in manner following:—The following clauses shall be inserted after clause 7 in article 98, namely,—"7 A—They may from time to time at their discretion borrow from the directors, members, or other persons any sum or sums of money for the purposes of the company." "7 B—They may raise or secure the repayment of such moneys in such manner, and upon such terms and conditions in all respects as they think fit, and in particular by mortgage or charge of all or any part of the property of the company."

Mr. J. Brooks seconded the resolution.

In the course of the discussion, the new manager, Mr. Sillitoe, was very highly spoken of.

Mr. Phipson, in reply to Mr. Nanabhoy's remarks, said there were half a dozen draft balance sheets; and that alterations were made by him at the suggestion of the directors.

Mr. Westall said he did not think that the figures in the draft balance sheet had been altered.

Mr. Nanabhoy said the figures had been altered. The balance sheet was produced, and Mr. Nanabhoy pointed to the alterations in question.

The chairman's proposition was then put to the vote, and carried with but one dissentient.

In answer to the chairman, some of the shareholders recommended Mr. G. W. Read and Mr. J. Brooks for election to the board.

Mr. Brooks.—Does Mr. Phipson resign?

Mr. Phipson said he would be happy to resign or to continue on the board in the interest of the shareholders. It was an error of judgment on his part. He had the interest of the company at heart; and he would be happy to work for it.

Mr. Read said he was glad to see Mr. A. Meiffre back amongst them. When he floated the company, he led people to believe that it would prove a sound investment; but no sooner was it floated than he left Bombay; and the result was that they were so badly off. now that he had returned, it was to be hoped he would do his best to promote the interests of the company.

Mr. Meiffre.—My interest is to keep it up.

It was stated that there was no necessity now for a committee of inquiry.

Thanks were voted to the chairman; and the proceedings terminated.

THE TOUR OF THE CALCUTTA TEAM.

A MEMBER of the Calcutta team, writing to the *Asian* on the recent tour, makes the following comments on the recent cricket match in Bombay and the prospects of the "return at Calcutta":—In the first place then I cannot help thinking, and feel bound to say it accordingly that Bombay won, because they were the best team. Of course, we did not put their bowling very much to the test, but, from what we could see of it, it was harder stuff to play than the bowling we are accustomed to in Calcutta, considerably so, while their fielding was at any rate as good as ours is in the season, and they seemed to possess three or four batsmen who would compare well with our Calcutta cracks of the last season. Most of their best batsmen did did not come off, but they showed good form and powers, while those of lesser reputation showed plainly that they knew well how to handle a bat and play a good ball. The general impression left by the match was that they could play our bowling which was very weak, and that we could not play theirs, for Calcutta men did not seem to go in nervous, and at the same time played carefully, and all they knew. Newnham's bowling, if at all fairly represented in this one match, is difficult bowling to play, while Gell, who is a slow bowler breaking in from the off, bowled hardly a loose ball in the two innings, and seemed almost impossible to hit. It is only fair to say this for the Bombay men, but, on the other hand, there are one or two consoling reflexion for us. In the first place we went over there entirely without practice after eight months of no cricket here, and found them just at the end of their season. In the second place our team in December and January will probably be considerably stronger than it was on the tour, although, it would be unfair to say our team did not represent about our full available strength at present. Then there can be no doubt that the Bombay ground is an exceedingly deceptive one to play on, and that it takes a long time to get used to it, for though it appears fast and hard it takes a great deal of "screw," and the balls rise very slowly off it, every ball that is delivered taking a little piece of the soil up with it when it pitches. And then there is at any rate this consolation that we have been the first Presidency to do a really good and sporting thing, and we did it, although we undoubtedly went at a great disadvantage. These are the excuses of the vanquished and fair enough ones, but still I think that the men who played would own that they were beaten on their merits, and that if Bombay come over in the cold weather with their proper strength, which we sincerely hope they will, we shall have to show a good deal better cricket than we did, if we want to beat them. One other thing I thought I discovered in my omniscient capacity, and that was that, as soon as we found out what good fellows the Bombay men were, we hardly grudged them their victory, and if we beat them at cricket hereafter, which may or may not be, we shall find it very hard to beat them at good feeling and hospitality.

LIST OF RESIDENTS.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, BOMBAY.

a Lieut E F Hodge, Deolalee
a Lieut K E Lean, Do.
a Mr C G Farquharson, Kirkee.
a Capt and Mrs Wilson, Lahore.
Lieut H E Fleming, 20th Regt, Mhow.
Mr Geo Cornish.
a Lieut Faulknor, 47th Regt, Poona.
a Lieut G W Dowell, 47th Regt. Poona.
a Mr L A Rind.
a Lieut A. Northcott, R S F, Secunderabad.
Major and Mrs Kingscote, Poona.
Major and Mrs Stokoe.
Mr T R Stokoe.
a Mr R J Crosthwaite, Comr, Nagpore.
Major and Mrs C G Short, R M F, Kamptee.
a Major Hutchinson, King's Own Regt.
Mrs Nuthall, Punjab.
Lieut G Wright, R A, Ahmednuggur,
a Mr and Mrs S R Sartin, Army V Dept, England.
a Major Hennell, 5th N L I, Poona.
a Liet-Col P Carew, England
a Lieut and Mrs Barton, 7th Dragoon Guards, Poona.
a Mr and Mrs Anderson, CS, England.
a Mr R J Crosthwaite Do.
a Mr W H Taylor, Do.
a Col Mackenzie, 3 B C, Sealcote.
a Lieut R Barnett, 3rd Bo Lt Cav.
a Mr Justice Brown, England.
a Mrs and Miss Brown, Do.
a Lt-Col Tillard, RA, Do.
Mr H Balantine, Bombay.
a Capt R Gardiner, R E, England.
a Maj Gough, England.
a Khan Bahadur Sayed, Balgrani.
a Mr B G Glover, A V D, England.
a Surgn-Maj and Mrs Preston, A M D, England.
a Mr Hopkins, 9th Lancers, England.
a Capt Lane.
a Surgn H R Whitehead, A M D, Agra.
a Mr M Canty, Australia.
a Lieut Hunt, 13th Hussars, Deolalee.
a Lieut Smitson, 13th Hussars, Deolalee.
a Lieut C L H Cox, 4th Regt, Poona.
Mr W H Comming, Rutnagiri.
Mr W Valk, England.
a Mr and Mrs Weylandt, Europe.
a Mr G Herbst, Hamburg.
a Mr and Mrs Froeschmann, Europe.
Mr C Bendall, London.
Dr E Hultzsch, Dresden.
Mr P Daendliker, Colombo.
Mrs Tyler and party, England.
Mr Hatchell and party, Do.
Mr Jas J Sinclair, Liverpool.
Miss E E Robertson Do.
Mr and Mrs Hodges, Do.
Capt Burgess, Do.
Mr J C J Crofts, Do.
Surgn-Maj Barry, Do.
a Surgn-Maj Hendley, Do.
Mr Frank W Fletcher, Do.
Maj Radford, RA, Liverpool
Miss Cumming, Do.
Miss J Cumming, Do.
Miss E Cumming, Do.
Lt F W Angelo, 9th B C, Liverpool.
a Surgn-Maj Mac Rury, Kurrachee.
a The Misses Mathias, Australia.
a Miss Ingleby, Australia.
Capt and Mrs Bell, Poona.
Lieut J C Thorp, R A.
Lieut J S C Western, 1st P C, Kirkee.
Lieut W G Forbes, Poona.
Capt and Mrs MacInnes, 9th Lancers, Umballa.
Mr and Mrs Barker, Bombay
General Mallaby, Do.
a His Excellency Khan Bahadur Kazi Sahabudin, CIE, Baroda.
Mr and Mrs E Simpson Byene, Dy Compt General, Bombay.
a Col Straton.
Miss Byrne, Bombay.
Mr Cornish.
Lieut C E H Connell, 2nd Oxfordshire, England.
a Lieut Perkins, Do.
a Mr W Heymanson, Australia.
a Miss Heymanson, Do.
Mr St Q. Byrne, Bombay
Mr Mitarachi, Oomerawatee
Mr T Wilson, Bombay.
Mr. E Minors, Do.
a Mr W H Atwood, Australia.
Mr R R Deans, Allahabad.
a Mr Reeves.
Lieut F C Grant, 1st C I Horse, Augor.
Surgn M Collie, I M D, Bombay.
Mr G L Burne, Do.
Mr A Marcott, Do.
Mr G R Spencer, Do.
Lieut Swayne, 2nd Welsh Regt, England.
a Mr N Roberts, Australia.
a Mr A Castel, Do.
Mr G L Trevor, Bombay.
Mr Dunlop, Do.

PINTO'S HOTEL, MATHERAN.

Mr and Mrs K Best, Ahmedabad.
Mr and Mrs KleinRuicht, Berar.
a Col Hadow, R A, Poona.
a Major & Mrs Cruickshank, Ahmedabad.
a Mr G DeC Atkins, C S Thana.
a Mr H J Parsons, C S, Do.
Capt and Mrs Ternan, Kurrachee.
a Mr T S Tait, Baroda.
a Lieut H Minchin, Poona Horse, Poona.
a Lieut S Fraser, 28th N I.
Mrs R Coghlan, Kurrachee.
a Mr and Mrs Maxwell, Cawnpore.
Mr W M Ludlow, Bombay.
a Mr Biskett, Do.
Mr and Mrs G S Young, Bombay.
a Mr J Macgilliery, Bombay
a Mr F M Flower, Do.
a Rev Dr A B Watson, Bombay.
a Mr J Hutton, Do.
a Mr G De Soane, Do.
a Mr J Mitchell, Do.
a Mr P Sarasur, Do.
a Mr C Bremer, Do.
a Mr H B Thuburn, Do.
a Mr A S Bremner, Do.
a Mr G J Blackman, Do.
a Mr R W Boileau, Do.
a Mr J Malcolm, Do.
a Mr A Hannah, Do.
Miss Brooke, Poona.
Major and Mrs McCausland, Kirkee.
a Mr W Kirk, Bombay,
Rev and Mrs Polehampton, Ahmednuggur.
Mr W J Brooke, Bombay.
Mr and Mrs A Menese, Bombay.
Mr and Mrs W L Shaw, Munmar.

LANOWLIE HOTEL, LANOWLIE.

Mr and Mrs. F. W. Stevens, Bombay.
Mr John Griffiths, Do.
Mr C L H Cox, Do.
Mr and Mrs J O'Connell, Do.
Two Misses J O'Connell, Do.
Mr and Mrs Chester Macnaghten (Principal, Rajcoomar College, Rajkote).
Mr G E Ormiston, Bombay
Mr F C Turner, B B and C I R
Mr A L M Simkin, G I P R.

FOUNTAIN HOTEL, MAHABLESHWUR.

Maj Genl, Mrs and Miss Merriman, Poona.
Col and Mrs Codrington, Satara.
Mrs and Miss Brunton, Poona.
Mr Byrne, Bombay.
Mr Laudon, Kass.
Dr Smith, Poona.
Mr Taylor and friend, Bombay.

Residents left during week marked thus (*a*).

REMOUNTS FROM AUSTRALIA.

THIS important question (writes the *Asian*) has of late, especially since the Calcutta Exhibition, been much discussed in the press, both in this country, including ourselves, and in Australia. The latest contribution to the literature on the subject is the Report of the Royal Commissioners from Victoria, a copy of which has lately been sent to us. A tabular statement is given in this report supplied by the department of Customs in Victoria, showing the number of horses exported by the Australian colonies from the year 1879 to 1883. According to this return, in 1879, Victoria exported 2,006 horses, but none came from the other colonies. In 1880 Victoria again enjoyed the monopoly and sent us 2,461 horses. In 1881 some other colonies joined in, and whilst Victoria supplied 2,388 horses, New South Wales sent us 648, and Queensland 10. The two latter colonies do not, however, seem to have found the business a very profitable concern, as in 1882, 3,503 horses were sent from Victoria, none from Queensland and New South Wales, but South Australia entered the field with 30 horses. The return for 1883 appears to be at present incomplete, for beyond the figures of 3,678 given for Victoria, no returns are given for the other colonies in the report. Before these facts and figures were, however, submitted to the Government of India, about six months ago, they decided to send Colonel Ben Williams, the Remount Agent in this country at the present time, to make a tour in Australia for the purpose of making general enquiries into the probable supply of horses fit for remounts, and the Australian horse trade with India in general. According to the latest news from Australia, the Colonel has had no idle time of it, for he has visited South Australia, Victoria, and many other parts of the country, where the principal breeding establishments are to be found. Of course until his report is sent in we cannot ascertain with any certainty what the result is likely to be, but to juge from the reports in the Australian papers of the present market prices of horses as well as from some letters which have been received from the agents of shippers in this country, one result has been already undoubtedly obtained, and that is a rise, and not only a moderate rise, in the prices of horses classed as fit for remounts for the Indian Government. If we can judge from what is said in South Australia, Colonel Williams is, to some extent, responsible for the rise in prices. When at Adelaide he made some remarks about the horses on which the mounted police usually ride, and stated that such animals in India would be worth from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,200. He must have known, or at any rate ought to have known, that such a statement would at once raise the price of any remounts likely to be procured from that district. For though these horses on which he made the remark were all greys, and consequently there would be but little demand for them for Indian remounts, the breeders in that part of the country were sufficiently clever to see that if such prices could be given for horses for which there was little or no demand, the rates for the bays, chestnuts, browns, and those of the darker colors, ought to be considerably increased. We understand that dealers who have, subsequent to Colonel William's visit, sent agents to attempt to purchase horses in Queensland for the Indian remount market, have found that the prices have been raised generally all round.

Another mistake which we consider Colonel Williams has made—that is, if our information is correct—is in recommending breeders to ship horses to India on their own account instead of through the agency of the regular shippers. Experiments of this kind have, we understand, been tried on previous occasions, and have resulted in a loss of nearly two-thirds of the prices that would have been paid at their stations to the shippers on each horse. It is not to be expected, therefore, that the breeders of horses in Australia, who are as shrewd a class of men as can be found anywhere, will, under such circumstances, appreciate Colonel Williams' advice. But there is also another side to the question with regard to this advice and to Colonel Williams' remarks in South Australia, which is, we consider, worthy the attention of the Government of India. Colonel Williams is said to have represented to the dealers that they would receive from £60 to £70 sterling per head for their horses, though he must have known well enough that except in a very few cases, the average price paid would be nothing like that amount. The Government advertisements published annually fix the higher price to be paid for remounts at Rs. 550, and though there is a clause enabling remount agents to give occasionally higher prices for some exceptionable animal, most probably selected for the Governor-General's use or for mounting his Bodyguard, the average price is not to exceed Rs. 550 all round. Now to talk about these sums in rupees as equal to so many pounds, Colonel Williams must have known was a palpable absurdity. There is the same loss of 25 per cent. in the Exchange in remitting rupees from India to Australia as there is to England; and the dealers are quite shrewd enough to see that this talk in pounds by no means represents the actual value they receive for a horse. But, again, Colonel Williams' visit has, to some extent, or it may be, will in the future, confer a benefit on our present importers. If he announced, as Government Agent in Australia, that these high prices could be given for horses, it is not likely that the importers to Calcutta or Madras will sell their horses at the rates at present fixed.

There must be an increase in the price or the supply will cease. The Government cannot afford to disregard such a fact. Even if they adopted the suggestion to encourage the establishment of breeding farms for horses in South Australia, where they can be gradually acclimatised, and shipped to Calcutta with only a voyage of a few days to incur, such an arrangement cannot be carried out within several years. That it has probabilities of success ultimately, we are not prepared to deny, but in the meantime, if what we hear from Australia is true, the Government must be prepared, for at any rate some years, to raise the price for their remounts.

This again brings us back to the question of horse breeding in this country, and as we have often said before, if the present arrangements are properly carried out and the zemindars are encouraged in every way to breed a proper stamp of horses, to be purchased by the Government as yearlings, and then properly fed and trained by the Government, the question of getting remounts from Australia will be very much simplified.

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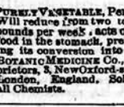

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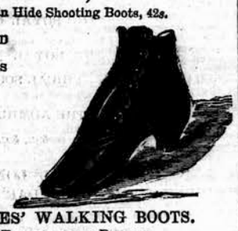

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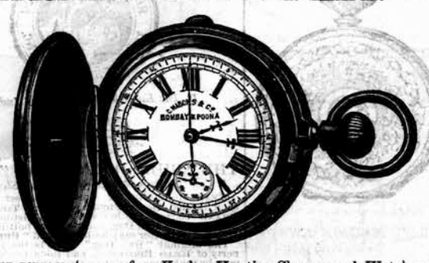

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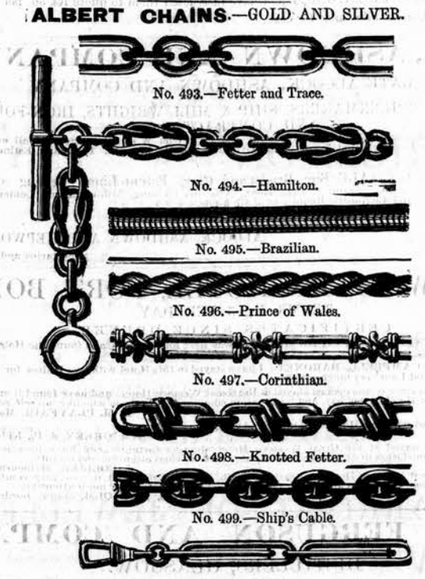

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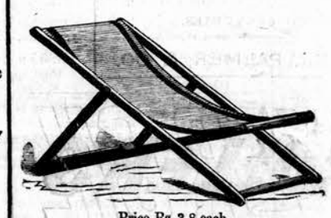

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